The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY NOV. 2, 1892. NO. 31

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—CARPET WEAVER.—
...l dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.
Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

We Preach—You Practice. In other words, we will teach you FREE, and start you in business, at which you can rapidly gather in the dollars. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only, to the work. What we offer is new and it has been proved over and over again, that great pay is sure for every worker. Easy to learn. No special ability required. Reasonable industry only necessary for sure, large success. We start you, furnishing everything. This is one of the great strides forward in useful, inventive progress, that enriches all workers. It is probably the greatest opportunity laboring people have ever known. Now is the time. Delay means loss. Full particulars free. Better write at once. Address, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, Portland, Maine.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
...ILLAM.

Perseverance Pays.

The constant drop of water
Wears away the hardest stone,
The constant gnaw of Towser
Masticates the toughest bone;
The constant cooing lover
Carries off the blushing maid,
And the constant advertiser
Is the one who gets the trade.

Mount Union.

Geo. Schmittle, of the American House, succeeded in landing a fine wild turkey last week.

Anderson Beers has completed a brick walk in front of the Seibert House on Jefferson street.

So little rain has fallen lately that most of the wells in this place have gone dry.

D. R. Giffin, of Saltillo, was in town on Saturday.

G. P. Wakefield is making an addition to his residence in the shape of a kitchen.

Miss Mary Spanogle, of Mapleton, was circulating among her friends in this place on Saturday last.

The water having become so low at the chair factory that it was at considerable inconvenience the works were kept running, the well is being put down several feet.

The forest fires that have been raging on the mountains about town for several weeks past, have been extinguished to a considerable extent.

Our hunters are not having as much success securing game this season so far as last.

Quite a number of people, relatives and friends of those who were killed by the unfortunate accident at Mapleton, journeyed to the above place on Saturday to attend the funerals.

R. E. Dungan, daughter and mother, of Williamsport, Md., are visiting Mr. Dungan's father-in-law, Wm. DeFrehn.

Prof. Pearl E. Taylor, of McVeytown, principal of the schools of that place, visited in town on Sunday, the guest of G. C. Hain.

Miss Minnie Miller, of this place, is visiting friends in Tyrone.

The carpenters have begun the erection of J. White Shaver's new house on Market street.

A gentleman with a stereoptican gave an exhibition in the U. B. church on Friday evening last to quite a limited turnout of people.

Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Benscoter and Chas. Stratford, Jr., are representing Mount Union Chapter, No. 6997, Epworth League, at the annual convention in Harrisburg this week.

R. Sechler and Jno. Himes are preparing to put down brick walks. It will not be long until Mt. Union will have all brick walks.

Mrs. Eliza Smawley and Mrs. Jesse Musser are still on the sick list.

Mill Creek.

As this is the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and as we as an American people have great faith in the colors of our country, I will take the privilage of proposing that each teacher in the county wear a badge made of Red, White and Blue while in attendance at the County Institute.

Mr. Brimmer, of Lewistown, the pleasant young agent who took charge during A. M. Menold's absence, left last Thursday and Mr. Menald is officiating again.

Mrs. Writter and family, of Pittsburg, will return home this week.

Mrs. Margaret Johnson, of Mifflin, spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives here.

Miss Flora Himes visited friends in Huntingdon on Saturday.

Mr. Barr paid friends a brief visit somewhere in the east on Sunday.

There was a sermon delivered to a large audience at the Lutheran church on Sunday evening by a Rev. from Ohio.

The nimrods are having poor luck in killing wild turkeys we think from the reports that there were too many killed before it was lawful to kill them.

Hooping-cough is being some of the pupils at home from school and then there are some that don't hoop, stay at home for some cause best known by the children or their parents.

If reports are true, and we think they are there will be a wedding or two in our town before long.

Mr. Smith and Miss Himes, our teachers, are giving good satisfaction. They are the right teachers in the right place.

The ladies of the M. E. church will hold an oyster and waffle supper in Mr. Hicks' vacant store room on Friday and Saturday evening, the 4th and 5th of November.

Mrs. B. R. Foust, who for many years has been a resident of our town, moved to Huntingdon to-day. We are sorry to loose her as a neighbor, but join in wishing her joy among her new neighbors.

Cassie Shingler was home over Sunday with parents, Miss Postlethwaite, of Mifflin, accompanied her.

J. G. Gillam, of Mapleton, candidate for sheriff, was in town shaking hands with our citixens recently. He is a very pleasant gentleman and we believe him well deserving of our honest vote.

Hallow E'en was quite lively. A number of our young ladies came to grief from a wire put across the road by the young Americans, who were greatly pleased that they caught even school marms.

Programme for Teachers' Institute

The thirty-seventh annual session Teachers' Institute will be held in the Opera House, Huntingdon, Pa., Nov. 14–18, 1892.

INSTRUCTORS.

Dr. D. J. Waller, Jr., Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Dr. A. E. Winship, Boston, Mass.

Dr. G. M. Philips, Principal of State Normal School, West Chester, Pa.

Dr. Geo. W. Hull, State Normal School, Millersville, Pa.

Supt. C. J. Swift, Elk County, Pa.

Mrs. H. E. Monroe, Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSIC.

The music will be in charge of Supt. C. J. Smith. Miss Gertrude Wakefield will add to each entertainment by her fine vocal solos. Bring your "Songs and Glees."

PAPERS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Papers—Ezra Lehman and W. M. Benson.

TUESDAY.

1. Information Talks—J. K. Leader, J. G. Dell, George Boggs and J. O. Smith.

2. Neglected Branches—H. M. Trude, M. J. Elias, Anna Kidd and S. J. Dale.

WEDNESDAY.

1. What Should We Teach—J. H. Kratz, J. F. Evans, L. R. Smith and A. A. Stevens.

2. Value of the County Institute—Jno. A. Thompson, D. L. Dickson, J. H. Walters and Jno. M. Drake.

THURSDAY.

1. Current History—C. W. Hiney, W. H. Shultz, A. D. Miller and D. H. Fisher.

2. Habits of the Teacher—C. A. Huyett, E. G. Rex, Annie Terner and D. F. Tussey.

FRIDAY.

Resolved, That in the selection of teachers for the Grammar and High school grades, males should have the preference—Affirmative: G. C. Hain, H. M. Hosterman. Negative: Gertrude Kauffman, Gertrude Letterman.

TO DIRECTORS:

We shall be glad to have the Directors with us at every session, but especially urge their presence on Tuesday. Directors will receive free tickets to the evening lectures by calling on the Superintendent.

LECTURERS.

Monday Evening—Dr. George Edward Reed—"Qualities That Win."

Tuesday Evening—Rev. Joseph Cook—"Leaders and Mis-Leaders."

Wednesday Evening—Dr. George Thomas Dowling—"The Good Old Times."

Thursday Evening—Dr. A. A. Willits—"Sunshine."

You are cordially invited to attend.

S. G. RUDY,
County Superintendent.

How Dignitaries Were Brought.

MAGNIFICENT TRAINS RUN OVER THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM.

Chicago Herald, Oct. 22, 1892.

One of the most successful and important features in connection with the dedicatory exercises of the World's Fair grounds, and one which fully illustrates the wonderful progress which our country has made within the last half century, was the movement made by the Pennsylvania Railroad company of the cabinet officers, the supreme court justices, and the diplomatic corps from Washington to this city and back. It required three special trains to perform this function, and vice president Frank Thompson, to whom the credit of the achievement is due, made requisition on the Pullman Palace Car company for the finest equipment which those famous car builders could produce. The result was a triple section train such as has never before glided over the rails in any country. A crew of twenty-five persons, including stewards, cooks, waiters, porters, maids, electricians and machinists, in addition to the usual quota of trainmen, was required to insure proper service. The outfit resembled in a somewhat lessened degree the personal equipment of an ocean greyhound, of which the trains were a duplication on land.

These trains were provided and tendered for the use of the distinguished guests of Chicago by vice president Thomson. They were run from Washington to Chicago as sections of the regular "Chicago Limited," of which they were duplicates, and they conformed to the regular schedule of that train. With the thorough organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad company and its splendid system they came through the entire distance, on the special schedule time arranged for them, without accident or delay of any kind, and this in the face of an extraordinarily increased passenger traffic. The great line is in such excellent physical condition, so well protected by the safeguards of modern invention, and so perfectly managed by a corps of men who have been educated and trained under the eyes of its high officials, that a movement of this kind, extraordinary as it may appear to the public, was effected without interfering in any manner with the routine of everday traffic.

It is safe to say that while no other country in the world would be able to move the entire organization of its government a distance of one thousand miles, so there is no other railroad company which could grapple with such a problem and solve it with the ease to the persons in interest and the credit to itself that has distinguished this achievement of the Pennsylvania railroad. It reflects the utmost credit on vice president Thomson, who planned, and his associates, who executed the brilliant feat of railroad transportation, and holds out a bright promise of equally successful work when the resources of this line will be drawn upon next year to furnish adequate transportation facilities to the hosts who will visit the world's greatest fair.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of Oct. 29.

Population, 424.

Last consecutive number, 1030.

Two patients are occupying cots in the hospital.

The number of visitors this week was forty-one.

Inmate 516 was released on final discharge on Thursday.

No 430 was reparoled from the Reformatory on Monday.

Final discharges were granted to Nos. 536 and 545 on Tuesday.

Machinists are still at work on the steam fitting for the solitary.

Cons. Nos. 542, 581 and 582 were given final discharges on Saturday last.

Cons. No. 676 was returned to the Reformatory for violation of parole on Thursday.

There were fifty-one failures in the various schools at the examinations this month.

Monday witnessed the return of Nos. 375, 382, 554, and 563 for violation of their paroles.

Farmer Beck and his men are at present husking the corn crop on the Reformatory farm.

Inmate 572 was returned to the Reformatory on Saturday and donned the red of the Third Grade.

The week's shipment from the shirt factory was 39 doz. shirts, 27 doz. pairs drawers, and 45 doz. boys' shirt waists. There was received 133 doz. shirts.

On Wednesday morning about 4.30 fire was discovered issuing from the abaittor connected with the Reformatory and the alarm was sounded. In a few minutes quite a number of officers were on the ground, but were unable to save the building, which was destroyed, together with its contents. The officers succeeded, however, in keeping the fire from the pig sty adjoining, thereby saving that building from the flames. The fire is supposed to have caught from a defective fire-place. The loss will reach about $250, of which $200 is on the building, and $50 on tools, etc.

THE ELECTION.

ED. ITEM:—Before another issue of the ITEN reuches its readers the battle of ballots will have been fought and we will all be anxiously awaiting the outcome of the struggle. Republicans are very sanguine of success. Hard work is being done in all the close states by both parties, but that which most directly interests us is the local ticket. We want good men in office at home. Both parties have given us good county tickets but there are some things which should be taken into consideration by Republicans before casting their ballots. Many of the county offices are filled today by Democrats, who have been placed in their positions by Republican votes and the Democratic organ gloats over it as loudly as if Republican help were not needed. It advises Democrats now to stick to their ticket and shows Republicans how easy it is to split theirs. Every Republican should stand by his ticket. If it were not worthy of support there might be some excuse for cutting it.

No better men will occupy seats in the next session of the legislature than Lytle and Bare, if they be elected—and they will be. Mr. Lytle was recognized as the leader of the last house and the Republicans of Huntingdon county are surely not silly enough to aid in sending unheard-of men to take the place of such a man. We have not had his superior in the house from this county. Mr. Bare will make a worthy colleague. He is a strong candidate, an excellent citizen and a man of ability. He is a worker of whom the county will have reason to be proud.

The Democratic candidate for sheriff lives in Mapleton, where he is an honored and prosperous citizen. This cannot be denied. The Republican candidate, Thomas M. Oaks, is his peer, has seen service in the sheriff's office, knows the duties of the position and will fill it to the satisfaction of the people. He is a poor man and the bad treatment he has received makes his candidacy the stronger. He is worthy the support of all Republicans.

E. O. Heck, the Republican nominee for director of the poor, is serving one term in that office and he has filled the position with credit to himself and to the interests of the tax payers.

H. H. Swope, the nominee for county surveyor, is a Mapleton man and his abilities as a surveyor are known all over the county. He is accurate, methodical, careful and as an accountant has no superiors in the county.

Why should any Republican cut his ticket and aid in elevating a Democrat to office, only to be laughed at after the deed is done?

C.

...ingdon, Pa., Oct. 31, 1892.

NEARLY READY.

Present Condition of the World's Fair Grounds.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY.

The Main Structures Are Practically Completed.

Some of the Foreign Buildings Are Also Well Under Way—Work on the Various State Edifices—A General Description of the Great Exposition as It Is Now and as It Will Be When Finished.

Jackson Park, the site of the World's Fair, is seven and a half miles south by east of the City Hall, Chicago. It embraces 633 acres, of which about one-fifth had been improved as a public pleasure park. No more beautiful or convenient site for a World's Fair could have been found in the world.

The waters of the lake have been let into a series of artificial lagoons, by which a complete tour of the grounds may be made in boats. Landscape gardeners have had almost carte blanche in the matter of decoration and have kept pace with the architects in making an entirely beautiful and artistic site beyond the anticipations of even the most enthusiastic Chicago Exposition booster.

While work in general upon the Exposition Grounds has not progressed so far as was promised, it has progressed further than was anticipated, for the promise, says a Chicago correspondent of the New York Herald, is always greater than the performance in such enterprises. So far as the Exposition directors are concerned, they have fulfilled their promises to the best of their ability, and the grounds to-day are presentable.

To all intents and purposes the main buildings are completed, and were it necessary some of the exhibits could be placed in position now, this being particularly true of the Transportation, Horticultural and Fisheries Buildings. It was the idea to have all the main structures completed by the time of the dedicatory ceremonies, but there have been delays, disappointments and mishaps and consequent non-performance, but the result is creditable. All the main buildings will be in condition in plenty of time to allow the exhibitors an opportunity to place their wares before the opening day.

As for the foreign Governments, none of them, outside of England, Germany, Japan and Hayti, have displayed any particular energy. The buildings of England and Germany are well under way; Hayti has the foundation of her building ready for the superstructure, while Japan has a large force of workmen, sent here by the Mikado, at work upon the temple in the centre of the wooded island situated in the lagoon, which is to be a permanent structure devoted to art and a Japanese ethnological exhibit, the whole to become the property of the city when the Exposition is over. This structure will cost $60,000 and will be surrounded by a Japanese landscape garden. It is apart from Japan's building for the display of her general products, but its cost will be defrayed from the $630,000 appropriated by the Japanese Empire.

The foreign buildings are to be grouped in the northeastern section of the grounds. England, Canada, Russia, Germany, Austria, Ceylon and France will face the lake and front upon the broad avenue running by the lake. France, situated the furthest north, will be located just to the east of the art palace eastern annex. Then, arranged along a beautiful avenue extending in a semicircle, reaching from the art palace to the Illinois State building, are the sites for the structures to be erected by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ecuador, Turkey, Norway, Sweden, Hayti, Ceylon, Colombia, Nicaragua and Brazil. This avenue is nicely shaded, and more desirable sites for airy buildings could not be found. Those foreign buildings which do not command the lake front look upon the North Pond, which is connected with both the lake and lagoon. Spain and Italy are to construct their buildings to the north of the site selected by Turkey. Great piles of lumber and brick at present mark the sites of all the foreign buildings with the exception of those of England, Germany and Austria.

The space occupied by the foreign buildings, however, does not compare to that set apart for the structures of the forty-four States of the Union. Entering the main gate at Fifty-seventh street, a broad avenue extends directly to the lake. This is known as the avenue of the States. Upon it front the Nebraska, Minnesota, Georgia, Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine buildings. The most conspicuous of these structures is that erected by the Empire State, which is nearing completion. It is a beautiful building and one of which New Yorkers have reason to be proud. All the framework is in place, and most of the staff, or outer covering has been put on, but it will be some time before the house is ready for its finishing touches. It is as far advanced, however, as any of the State buildings.

Of the other buildings those of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, which flank that of New York, stand conspicuous. The Pennsylvanians have not been idle, for their structure is complete, exteriorly, except the dome, which has not yet been covered with staff. These three structures face the beautiful art building, and the site is as fine as could have been selected. It will not take much work to finish the Massachusetts building on the outside. The Nebraska building is well along, while that of Minnesota is nearly done. As for Missouri, merely the framework is up, but there is plenty of time. Missouri started late. Maine's building is at the head or eastern end of the avenue, facing upon the lake. It is well along.

On the semi-circular avenue north of the avenue of States are located the buildings of North Dakota, Kansas, Texas, Utah, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Montana, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Alabama, Virginia and West Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire. The foundations for many of these are not yet laid, while others are well along. Kansas has a beautiful building, which is being carried forward to completion as rapidly as possible, while that of Arkansas is progressing favorably. That of Florida just now bears the appearance of an Egyptian temple. Montana has done well, the work being nearly completed. Utah has been slower, for merely the framework of her building is apparent.

West Virginia is building her house entirely of wood, using no staff, as in the case of the majority of other States, and the effect is rather pleasing. Maryland has her building nearly done, and it is a handsome one indeed. Delaware is almost hidden by the towering New York pile just to the south of it, but its house is well along. Rhode Island is located just to the north of Massachusetts, and could come into its house early in the winter if it wanted to. Iowa has an unusually handsome building next to the pavilion, and will command attention because of its happy location. Connecticut has a striking structure in yellow, Columbus' own color, and it will soon be ready for occupancy. New Hampshire's building has a rugged exterior which presents a pleasing contrast to its fellows on either side.

All these State buildings are in the extreme nothern end of the Park, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. Just south of the latter and to the west and southwest of the art palace are the structures of South Dakota, Washington, Colorado, California, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois. The latter is one of the largest buildings on the grounds, and is nearly done. It has a fine, large dome, which is one of the most conspicuous objects within the enclosure. California is putting up an immense building, but no progress further than the framework has yet been made. Enough has been done, however, to show that the Golden State will be well represented. Indiana has a striking structure, which is not yet completed, although it is well along. It is of unique design and of handsome proportions. Ohio has a lovely house, not so large as some others, but lager than the great majority. It will be well finished and cannot fail to attract attention. Colorado has lost little time and has her building nearly done. Michigan has merely frame work of her building up. which is about the state of things in the cases of Nevada and South Dakota. Washington, which will be well represented, owing to the lateness of the arrival of material, has but the foundation of her house laid.

Not much has been heard or said about the midway plaisance, but this promises to be a great feature of the Exposition next year, although an extra admission will be charged to see its features. This plaisance is a broad strip, one block wide, running from Jackson to Washington park, bounded by Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets. Within this enclosure is to be the Dahomey village, the Austrian village, Indian village, American (aboriginal Indian) village, Chinese village and theatre, Morocco exhibits, Roman house, Algerian village, a street in Cairo, Moorish palace, a Turkish village, a German village, Dutch settlement, Japanese bazaar, the exhibit of Irish industries and the Persian concession, not to mention other numerons catchpenny devices at once strange and curious. Visitors to the Exposition proper will be admitted to the plaisance, but its wonders and curiosities can only be seen by the payment of an additional fee. Comparatively little work has been done upon these exhibits as yet.

Visitors to the grounds to-day are surprised at the general completeness of things for the progress made has been such as to show to the best advantage. The first object of attention naturally is the great Manufactures and Liberal Arts building, with its capacity for accommodating three hundred thousand people. There is much work to do upon it yet before it is completed, but it is work that can be done just as well during the winter as any other time. To the east of this vast structure and facing the lake the steam railway tracks yet remain, preventing the sodding of the grounds, as is the intention. As this railway will be a great benefit and accommodation to exhibitors it will probably not be taken away until the last moment.

To the west of the Manufacturers building as well as the north, which at present constitute the man entrances, the grounds are in beautiful condition. All the space surrounding the United States Government building has been sodded up, the roads nicely gravelled and levelled; the bridge across the north canal, connecting with the Electrical building, and the lagoon and north inlet, connecting the wooded island and the Fisheries building, are completed, and the vast crowds that come in from the West will have no difficulty in gaining entrance to the place where the exercise are held.

All around the Government building and the other structures facing the lagoon the landscape gardeners have been profitably busy with gratifying results. The roadways are in perfect condition and the beauty of the great white structures has been inexpressibly enhanced by their green surroundings.

A cursory glance at the grounds will serve to show what has been done and what yet remains to be completed. Many changes have been made since the first general plan of the Exposition buildings was drawn, conspicuous among which is the abandonment of the Casino at the end of the pier which runs out into Lake Michigan a distance of 2500 feet. The pier still remains, but the location of the Casino has been changed. At the opening of the basin a magnificent peristyle is being erected, at the south end of which is to be the Casino and at the north end a music hall. Work upon them is progressing rapidly, the staff covering being nearly in place.

At the east end of the basin facing the Administration building is the gigantic statue of the Republic, sixty feet in height. There is much to do in and around the basin, upon which front the Manufactures and Agriculture buildings. The pillars at the mouths of the south and north canals are not yet completed, and the staff facing for the embankments here has not yet been put in place. There have been many vexatious delays upon the Administration building also, and the decoration of the magnificent dome, which should have been completed by this time, has been but fairly begun.

Around Machinery Hall and its annex there is more or less incompleteness, but this does not matter so much. Machinery Hall is somewhat out of the way, and it is not necessary that it should be so far advanced as some of the other structures. Just north is the mammoth railroad station, work upon which is going on by night and day. Nevertheless railroad tracks come in here, which is the terminal point for a score of great trunk lines, which are to deposit their passengers in the Exposition grounds without first taking them to the city in case they do not care to go there.

Nothing of consequence remains to be done to the exterior of the Electrical, Mines and Mining, Transportation and Horticultural buildings. The Woman's building was finished long ago, and nothing now remains but the interior decorations. In the Horticultural building thousands of rare and costly plants, trees, shrubs and flowers from all parts of the world have been stored, ready for putting in place.

The extreme south end of the grounds is a scene of picturesque confusion. Here will be the stock exhibit, the agricultural implement exhibit, warehouses of various sorts, car houses, the landscape department, the Krupp gun works, the leather exhibits, the power house and miscellaneous structures devoted to all sorts of uses, some of which have been begun; others are on the way, while the foundations for some of them have not yet been laid. In all 125 buildings will be erected on the grounds, more than half of which, however, will be comparatively small.

The Main Buildings Described.

The imposing Government Building is a classic structure, bearing a strong resemblance to the National Museum and other Government buildings in Washington. It was designed by Supervising Architect of the Treasury Windrim and cost $400,000. The structure covers an area of 345 by 415 feet and is constructed of iron and glass. The central dome, 120 feet in diameter and 150 feet high, is the leading architectural feature of the edifice. The allotments of space for the several departments is: War Department, 23,000 square feet; Treasury, 10,500; Agriculture, 38,250; Interior, 24,000; Post Office, 9000; Fisheries, 20,000; Smithsonian Institution, balance of space.

The Horticultural Building is immediately south of the entrance to Jackson Park and faces the lagoon. The structure is 998 feet long and has an extreme width of 250 feet. It cost $300,000, and was designed by W. L. B. Jenny, of Chicago. The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the central one by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each eighty-eight by 270 feet. The center of the pavilion is roofed by a crystal dome 187 feet in diameter and 113 feet high. The building cost $300,000

The Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building is the mammoth structure of the Exposition. It is 1687 feet long by 787, and covers nearly thirty-one acres of ground. It is the largest building ever constructed under one roof. The style of architecture is Corinthian, and throughout the treatment is severely classic. There are four great entrances, one in the center of each facade. The entrances are designed in the manner of triumphal arches. The building occupies the most conspicuous place on the grounds, facing the lake. The exterior of the structure is covered with "staff," which is treated so as to represent marble. The contract price was $1,700,000.

The Fine Arts Building is a pure type of the most refined classic architecture in the Grecian-Ionic style. It is oblong, 500 by 320 feet, intersected north, east, south and west by a great nave and transept 100 feet wide and seventy feet high. The dome is sixty feet in diameter. Galleries sixty feet wide run around the entire building. C. B. Atwood was the architect. The building is located in the northern portion of the park, the south front facing the lagoon. This building cost $670,000.

For the accepted design of the Woman's Building Miss Sophia G. Hayden received a prize of $1000. The principal facade of the building has an extreme length of 400, the depth being one-half that distance. The style of architecture is Italian Renaissance. The building is incased with "staff," and will, when finished, be one of the most noticeable edifices on the grounds. The hanging gardens will be a unique and impressive feature of the center pavilion. The estimate for this building was $200,000, but the actual cost was reduced to $138,000.

The Hall of Mines and Mining is located at the southern extremity of the main lagoon, and is 700 feet long by 350 feet wide. The architect was S. S. Beman, of Chicago, who found in the Italian renaissance the inspiration for his magnificent creation. The entrances are on all four sides of the building. The galleries are twenty-five feet high and sixty feet wide. Richly decorated arcades lie between the main entrance and the pavilions. From a deeply recessed promenade on the gallery floor level can be found a fine view of the lake. A feature of the construction of this building lies in the fact that the logias on the first floor are faced with marbles of different kinds and hues, which will be considered part of the mining exhibit. They can be removed and sold at the close of the Exposition. The cost was $265,000.

The style of architecture of the Agricultural building is classic renaissance, and it is one of the most magnificent structures in the Exposition grounds. It stands near the shore of Lake Michigan, and is almost surrounded by water. The building is 500 by 800 feet. The cornice line is sixty-five feet above grade. Mammoth Corinthian pillars, fifty feet high and five feet in diameter, are on either side of the main entrance. The pavilions are on each corner, with one in the center, the latter being 144 feet square. The main entrance is sixty-four feet wide. The glass dome is 130 feet high. Domes ninety-six feet high surround the corner pavilions. There has been expended on this building $620,000. The architects are McKim, Mead & White, of New York.

Peabody & Stearns, of Boston, were the architects for the Machinery Hall. The magnificence of its appearance will strike all visitors to the Exposition. It measures 850 by 500 feet, and cost $1,250,000. The building is located at the extreme south end of the park, midway between the shore of Lake Michigan and the west line of the park. The building is spanned by three arched trusses, and the interior looks like three railroad train houses side by side. For the purpose of moving machinery an elevated traveling crane has been placed in each of the long naves.

The Transportation Building is one of a group of edifices forming the northern Architectural Court of the Exposition. It faces eastward and commands a view of the wooded island. The style of architecture is Romanesque, and its treatment is extremely refined and simple. The main entrance to the Transportation Building consists of an immense single arch enriched to an extraordinary degree with carvings, bas reliefs and mural paintings. The interior treatment of the structure is very much after the manner of a Roman basilica, with broad nave and aisles. The main building of the transportation exhibit measures 900 by 256 feet. The annex covers more ground than the main building. The edifice will cost $300,000. Its architects were Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago.

The Fisheries Building embraces a large central structure and two smaller polygonal buildings connected with it on either side by arcades. Its extreme length is 305 feet and the width 165 feet. The fisheries exhibit will be found in the central portion. The polygonal buildings will contain the angling exhibit and the aquaria. The architectural style of the edifice is Spanish-Romanesque. Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, has richly embellished the exterior of the building. Its cost has been about $225,000. The glass fronts of the aquaria have 3000 square feet of surface. The supply of sea water for the salt water fish will come from Wood's Holl, and will be transported in specially constructed cars.

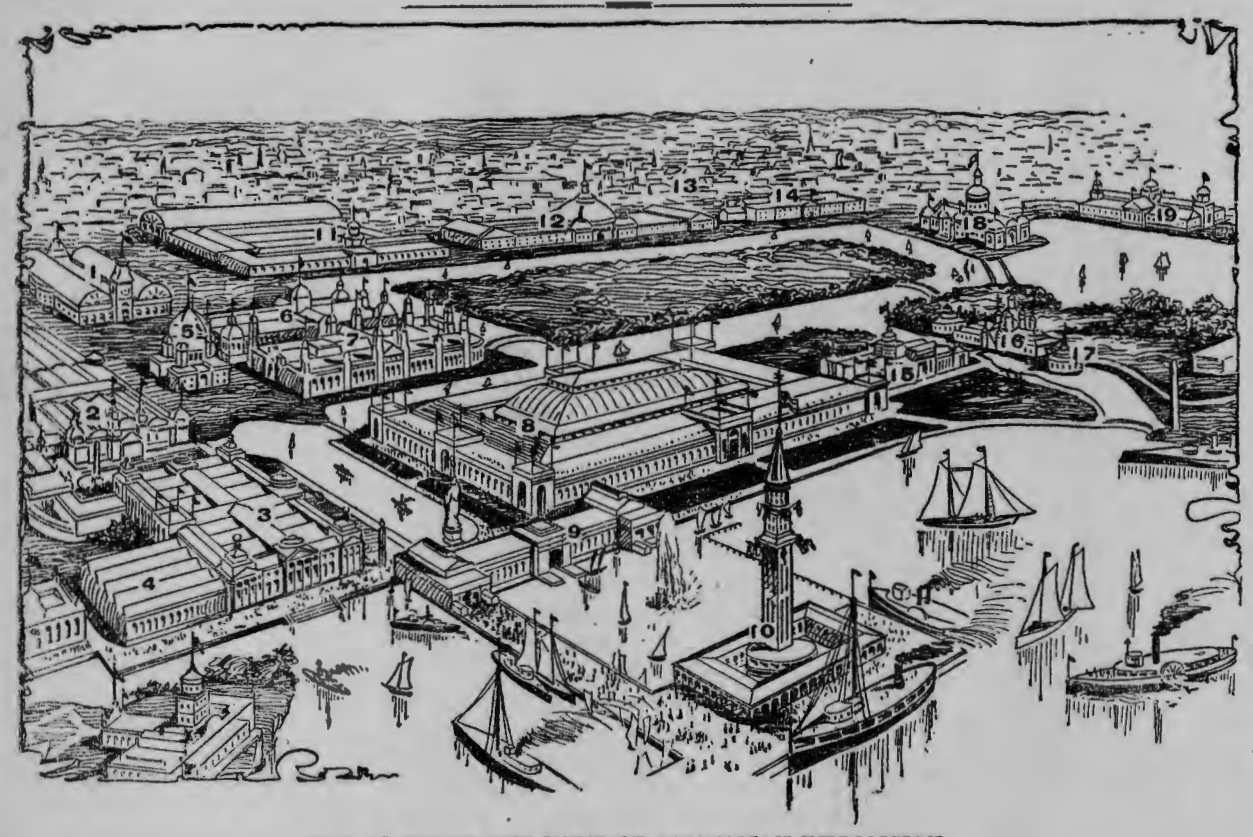
The gem and crown of the Exhibition palaces is the Administration Building. The gilded dome of the lofty structure will be the most conspicuous object on the grounds. The edifice will cost $550,000. It was designed by Richard M. Hunt, of New York, President of the American Institute of Architects. It covers an area of 262 feet square and consists of four pavilions 82½ feet square. The great central dome is 120 feet in diameter and 277½ feet high. The general design of the building is in the style of the French renaissance, the first story being in the Doric order. The interior beauties of the structure exceed those of the exterior. In this structure will be located the offices of the Exposition management, press quarters, telegraph offices, etc.

The Electrical building is 345 feet wide and 690 feet long. It was designed by Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, and cost $410,000. The east front is opposite the Manufactures building. The general scheme of the plan of the Electrical building is based upon a longitudinal nave 115 feet wide and 114 feet high, crossed in the middle by a transept of the same width and height. The second story is composed of a series of galleries, the area of which is 118,546 square feet.

An army of 10,000 workingmen is now busily engaged in the final work of construction and beautifying the grounds, and it seems beyond doubt that everything will be in readiness for the opening on the first Monday of next May.

EX-SENATOR PLATT, of New York, was a singer in his youth and led a country choir

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.



KEY TO BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

1—Railway Approach. 2—Machinery Hall, 17⅛ Acres. 3—Agriculture Building, 15 Acres. 4—Annex to Agriculture Building. 5—Administration Building. 6—Hall of Mines and Mining, 8¾ Acres. 7—Electrical Building, 9¾ Acres. 8—Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building, 44 Acres. 9—The Great Peristyle and Music Hall Cafe. 10—Pier and Casino. 11—Transportation Exhibit, 18⅜ Acres. 12—Horticultural Hall, 6¼ Acres. 13—Villages of All Nations. 14—Woman's Building. 15—United States Government Building. 16—Fisheries Building and Deep-Sea Aquaria. 17—Life-Saving Station, etc. 18—Illinois State Building. 19—Galleries of Fine Arts.

Japan's Historic Tree.

Garden and Forest has a description of the great pine of Japan, called Dai Matsu, which stands on the shore of Lake Biwa, some three miles from Otsu. The tree is attended by priests, who declare that it is mentioned in the records of their cloister 800 years ago, and that it was planted in the year A. D. 675. It is counted among the eight wonders of Japan, and its singular aspect, as it stretches its long branches out on every side over a scaffolding formed by more than 300 poles, has been pictured in many books of travel. Although it is fully exposed to the wind, and although its trunks and branches bear more than one lightning scar, it is still vigorous, and only a gradual thinning out of its foliage bears witness to its great antiquity. At two feet above the ground the diameter of the trunk is fifteen feet nine inches; its height is eighty-four feet, and the diameter of its widely-stretched crown is 242 feet, Four houses formerly stood among its branches, but two of them were ruined in a great storm a few years ago. The other two are still largely resorted to by supper parties on summer evenings, and the Japanese take especial delight in listening to the dripping of rain into the water from the boughs as they overhang the sea.

Electrical Rain.

Rain which on touching the ground crackles and emits electric sparks is a very uncommon but not unknown phenomenon. An instance of the kind was recently reported from Cordova, in Spain, by an electrical engineer who witnessed the occurrence. The weather had been warm and undisturbed by wind, and soon after dark the sky became overcast by clouds. At about 8 o'clock there came a flash of lightning, followed by great drops of electrical rain, each one of which on touching the ground, walls or trees gave a faint crack and emitted a spark of light. The phenomenon continued for several seconds, and apparently ceased as soon as the atmosphere was satuated with moisture.—Chambers's Journal.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

FOR indigestion, constipation, sick headache, weak stomach, disordered liver—take Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

Children of Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Soller
Altoona, Pa.

Both Had Eczema
In Its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following:

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terribly with the

Worst Form of Eczema

for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succedeed in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were **perfectly cured.** We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." MR. and MRS. M. M. SOLLER, 1412 Second Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

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"August Flower"

"What is August Flower for?" As easily answered as asked. It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver.—Nothing more than this. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. To-day it has an honored place in every town and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country, and sells everywhere. The reason is simple. It does one thing, and does it right. It c[illegible]

MRS. HARRISON AT REST.

The President's Wife Expires After Her Long Illness.

A Sketch of Her Life and Personal Characteristics.

MRS. BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President, expired at 1:45 o'clock a few mornings ago in the White House, at Washington. She had been ill since last April with pulmonary disease, resulting from an attack of the grip.

Those at the bedside were the President, Mr. and Mrs. McKee, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Private Secretary Halford, Lieutenant and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Dimmick, Dr. Gardner, Miss Davis, nurse, and Mrs. Harrison's maid, Josephine. Dr. Scott retired before midnight, and did not witness the death scene.

From 1 o'clock Mrs. Harrison's breathing was hardly perceptible, and her respiration gradually decreased until 1:45, when she passed away. President Harrison was at the right side of his wife in a reclining position from 1 o'clock, when Dr. Gardner notified the family that the end was close at hand. In this position he remained until 1:45, when life was thought to be extinct, and Lieutenant Parker, who was at the bedside, called in Dr. Gardner, and the experienced eye of the physician soon detected that Mrs. Harrison was no more. The President gave way to an almost audible outburst of grief, but soon suppressed his emotion and endeavored to console Mrs. McKee, his daughter.

All the members of the family remained in the room for probably fifteen or twenty minutes after the death.

The President passed the entire day at the bedside of his wife. He did not enter the office portion of the building. In the morning, during the two hours when it seemed that death was imminent, he stood over the bedside, holding the hand of his stricken partner, and breath by breath they fought back the invader together and won a few more hours of earthly companionship.

Mrs. Harrison's Life.

Mrs. Caroline Lavina Harrison was "pretty Carrie Scott," second of the three daughters of John Witherspoon Scott, a pioneer Presbyterian minister. She was born in 1833, in Oxford, Ohio, where her father was then President of a college for young women. Mrs. Harrison was thoroughly educated at this school. She was a favorite in the simple, but cultivated, society gathered around the institutions of learning for which the town was then famous.

At Miami University, in Oxford, Benjamin Harrison was a student, only a few months older than the charming girl who subsequently became his wife. It was purely a love match. After leaving the University, young Harrison studied law in Cincinnati, returning to Oxford for his bride as soon as those studies were completed. They were married on October 20, 1853. The honeymoon was passed at the residence of the groom's parents, North Bend, Ohio

The future President had only a capital of $200, given him ov his father. The young couple lived in a boarding house for several months, until their income warranted the renting of a home. They had moved to Indianapolis in March, 1854. Russell Harrison, their eldest child, was born in the summer following. The young wife and mother was bravely and hopefully struggling to assist her husband.

During the war, while her husband was at the front, Mrs. Harrison, though remaining at home, was still his constant helpmate.

After the war, with General Harrison's professional and political advancement, their home became a social center. Mrs. Harrison was prominent in charity and church work. She painted in oil and water colors, and directed personally the thorough education of her children. In 1881, upon joining the circle of Senators' wives in Washington, Mrs. Harrison made her mark immediately.

As wife of the President her social duties of last winter were unusually severe, and when spring came her health was failing rapidly. During Lent there were so many visitors that she set aside certain afternoons in each week for reception purposes. On several of these occasions she was unable to be present in person. A last reception was held on the 4th of April. Mrs. Harrison received in person. The doors and windows of the Blue Parlor were thrown open, for the day was warm. That night Mrs. Harrison coughed continually, and her suffering was obvious. This was the beginning of her last illness.

She has steadily grown worse until, when she was finally carried from Loon Lake back to the White House a month ago, a fatal termination of her illness was only a matter of days and hours.

Her name is identified prominently with dozens of charitable enterprises in Indianapolis, Washington and elsewhere. She was one of the first directors of the Garfield Hospital, and was prime mover in the organization known as Daughters of the Revolution, of which she became the official head.

Mrs. Harrison had only two children—Russell Harrison and Mary Scott Harrison, the latter now Mrs. W. R. McKee, of Indianapolis.

Mrs. Harrison was never what is called a "dressy" woman. She never originated a fashion. Black was her favorite color. Last Election Day she wore one of her usual house dresses. For evening and party dresses she deferred largely to fashion, but never adopted extremes. In the matter of jewelry she was particularly modest. On State occasions she wore a small bar of diamonds at her throat. Her earrings were of black pearls, and her only ornament a ring.

The management of the [illegible] her and came [illegible]sion. Three mornings in each week she personally visited the markets and selected her own provisions. On formal occasions she took nothing for granted, but inspected all preparations herself. Her servants were fond of their mistress and were seldom changed.

MRS. HARRISON'S FUNERAL.

The Obsequies of the President's Wife Simple and Impressive.

The funeral services over the body of Mrs. Harrison were conducted in the East Room of the White House at Washington at 10 o'clock in the morning in the presence of the family, immediate friends and a number of notable persons. Rev. Drs. Hamlin and Bartlett officiated and the services lasted about three-quarters of an hour. The services were beautiful and impressive, but simple.

Inside the house all of the doors connecting the halls and adjoining rooms with the East Room were thrown open. Near the centre of the East Room was placed the coffin. The room was nearly filled with chairs and sofas. There was a profusion of flowers and plants.

Some time before the hour set for the beginning of the services the personal friends of the family began to arrive and were shown to seats by the ushers, Commander Cowles and Lieutenant Clover of the United States Navy, Lieutenant D. A. Fray of the Army, and S. D. Miller, son of the Attorney-General. The first row of seats at the foot of the coffin was occupied by the family, the next by the most intimate friends, and the remainder by the employes and servants of the house. The first row on the north side was assigned to the Cabinet and Private Secretary Halford, the second to the Supreme Court, and the remaining rows to other friends, without specification. Just before ten o'clock Mr. Blaine entered, accompanied by Mrs. Blaine and his daughter Harriet, and the ex-Secretary was seated beside General Proctor. Most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps were also among the early arrivals. In the green room adjoining and opening into the East Room were stationed the boys of the choir of St. John's Episcopal Church and the precentor and organist.

At 10 o'clock the honorary pall-bearers entered the East Room and were seated. They walked slowly in the following order: Vice-President Morton and Secretary J. W. Foster, Secretary Elkins and Attorney-General Miller, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy, and Secretary Noble and Secretary Rusk. The household followed soon afterwards. The President escorted Mrs. McKee, his only daughter; his son, Russell, and his wife came next, followed by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mrs. Harrison's father, with Mrs. Dimmick, and the other relatives and members of the household after them. The Rev. Dr. Hamlin repeated a few passages from the Scriptures, beginning "In My Father's house are many mansions," and including several verses from the Psalms, and closed with the Lord's Prayer. The Rev. Dr. Bartlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was formerly Mrs. Harrison's pastor at Indianapolis, read a number of passages from the Old and New Testaments, and the Psalms. The choral selections of the service were "I heard the voice of Jesus say," and "Lead, kindly light."

At the conclusion of the services, preceded by the two officiating clergymen and the honorary pallbearers, the coffin was borne out of the doorway of the White House, and as it came into view the throngs on Pennsylvania avenue opposite the mansion stood with uncovered heads. The funeral procession was formed behind the hearse, and moved down Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the station. Nearly all the business buildings had raised the National colors to half-mast. About 2000 persons had congregated at the station, but perfect order was preserved by a squad of police. The special funeral train started from the station at 11:40 o'clock for Indianapolis.

Interment at Indianapolis.

President Harrison and the members of his personal and official family arrived at Indianapolis Ind., in their special train at 9:30 o'clock a. m., promptly on schedule time. They were greeted by thousands of sympathetic friends.

A delay of half an hour in removing Mrs. Harrison's body from the train was caused in transferring from the funeral car the wealth of floral emblems.

Everything being at last in readiness, the casket was lifted and slowly and reverently borne out by John B. Elam, the President's law partner; Judge Woods, E. B. Martindale, General Lew Wallace, Dr. Allen and T. P. Haughey.

In front of the pall-bearers were Judge Niblack and W. B. Fishback, and in the rear Moses G. McClain and John R. Elder, and following them the relatives and the President's official family.

The cortege proceeded directly to the church, where there was a beautiful display of floral tributes mingled with heavy hangings of mourning crepe. When the procession arrived at the church a crowd of 5000 people thronged the sidewalks and pushed into the streets.

The church services were characterized by the greatest simplicity. As the coffin was carried up the aisle the organ pealed forth a soft melody. The choir then sang "Lead Kindly Light" with beautiful effect, and Dr. Haines offered a short invocation and read a selection from the Scripture. The funeral sermon was from the text, "Wherefore, comfort one another with these words." The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Hyde.

The procession was reformed and moved slowly to Crown Hill Cemetery. With but few exceptions all of the private residences along the Boulevard displayed emblems of mourning. The cemetery was reached just before 1 o'clock. Here a passage of Scripture was read by the Rev. Dr. Hyde, and a final prayer and benediction pronounced by Dr. Haines. The President paused a moment and looked down into the open grave, and then with bowed head turned away.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Rules for the Opening and Closing of the Exhibition.

The general rules governing the conduct of the World's Fair have been issued. The gates will be open to employes at 6 a. m., and the public at 8 a. m. They will be closed at 7 p. m., unless in case of some special exhibition or event, when they will close not later than 11 p. m. Admission will be in all cases fifty cents a person, except in that of children under six years accompanied by a parent or guardian. These will be admitted free.

A limited amount of power will be furnished gratuitously to exhibitors, but where a large amount of power is required a charge will be made. The management will exert reasonable care in the protection of exhibits, but will not be responsible for any loss or damage. No nostrums whose ingredients are concealed will be accepted for exhibition. Catalogues will be printed in English, French and Spanish, and will be published by the Fair management exclusively.

MILLIONS IN ASHES.

Milwaukee, Wis., Swept Over by a Terrible Conflagration.

Twenty-two Blocks Laid Waste by the Fierce Flames.

Milwaukee, Wis., has been visited by a great conflagration which did millions of dollars' worth of damage and was the most serious fire in the West since the great Chicago conflagration. The fire started at 5:30 o'clock in the evening in the Union Oil Company's store on East Water street, and soon threatened to destroy the entire wholesale business section of Milwaukee, east of the Milwaukee River, below Huron street. For an hour the Fire Department struggled bravely with the elements, which were fanned by a gale that was blowing at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour.

Chief Foley kept the fire confined to one block on East Water street until 7 o'clock, when it got away from him and leaped across the street and began a rapid march toward Lake Michigan, six blocks away, cutting down in short order the stores of F. Dohmen & Co., wholesale drugs; M. Bloch, wholesale liquor; Bub & Kipp's seven-story furniture factory; Roundy, Peckham & Co., wholesale grocers; Jacob Wellauer & Co., wholesale grocers; Johnson Brothers' branch of the American Biscuit Company, and the National Distilling Company.

At 8 o'clock the flames had crossed Broadway, between Buffalo and Detroit streets, taking numerous wooden structures, and then advancing to Milwaukee street. At 8:15 the flames had reached Jefferson street, three squares from where it broke out, and began burning private residences.

The course of the fire changed at 8:15 o'clock, and it soon seemed likely to consume the territory between Broadway and Jefferson streets to the east and west branch of the Milwaukee River. The fire reached the river, and the big Angus Smith grain elevators were next to fall.

The Fire Department was powerless to stay its progress. Not only was the fire advancing with the wind on its mission of destruction, but it commenced to back up at the point it began, where there was no means of staying its progress.

The freight yards of the Chicago and Northwest Roads were reached, and whole trains of cars loaded with merchandise, live stock, and grain were soon burning.

An appeal for help was telegraphed to Chicago, and Chief Sweenie replied that reinforcements would be in Milwaukee as soon as steam could get them there. In half an hour several Chicago companies were on their way there.

Several fires in other parts of the city broke out, but there were no engines to respond. The entire lower part of the Third Ward, which is inhabited largely by poor Irish families, was next devastated. About 300 cottages were destroyed, and the occupants were wandering in the streets, loudly lamenting their loss. Alarms were coming in every few minutes from parts of the city widely separated, and it was thought that firebugs were helping in the work of destruction.

The fine residence of L. F. Hodges, a member of the Board at Trade, at Ninth and Cedar streets, two miles from the fire district, was destroyed. An alarm was also rung in from the House of Correction.

Up to 9 o'clock only two fatalities had been reported. One fireman, it was learned, was killed and a woman suffocated.

The gas works caught fire, and frequent explosions occurred that shook the whole city. The lights then began to go out over a large part of the city. The department used dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames, and several buildings were blown up.

Many of the scenes of the great fire of 1871 in Chicago were re-enacted. The dynamite explosions, the leaping flames, and the crumbling walls added to the terror of the homeless Third Warders. A report came from the life-saving station that four of its crew, who came up Broadway to lend assistance to the Fire Department, had been buried by a falling wall at Weisel & Vilters's machine shops.

A buglar passed down Broadway at 9 o'clock, calling together members of the Light-Horse Squadron and Fourth Battalion to assist the police in guarding property. The first help from other cities came in the shape of one engine from Racine, Wis., and one from Waukesha, Wis. Not a gaslight was burning in the city at 10 o'clock, and some portions of the city, where there were no electric lights, were in total darkness.

Up to 11 o'clock the fire had lapped up everything in the territory bounded on the west by the north branch of the Milwaukee River, on the east by the lake, and on the south by the harbor branch of the river—twenty-two solid blocks, five of which were occupied by wholesale houses, factories, distilleries, etc., and the rest by residences. This did not include the yards of the Chicago and Northwestern Road, which covered many acres. Hundreds of cars were burned.

At this hour not even a veteran fireman would have ventured to estimate the final extent of the fire. It was then extending south of Broadway bridge and backing up Detroit street at the river front and at the lake. It had swept clear through to the lake, a distance of about eight blocks, or one mile, and was burning fiercely along the great elevators of the city at the mouth of the river.

At 11 o'clock the fiercest fire was just west and north of the gashouse. East of the gashouse the fire had consumed everything, and there was nothing more in that locality for it to feed on.

West of the gashouse the flames attacked the Riedberg Vinegar Works, which were consumed.

The fire was now eating its way south to Erie street, and seemed likely to consume everything in that locality.

Only small buildings owned by the gas company had been burned up to this time, and the firemen were trying to save the main buildings.

At midnight insurance men estimated that the entire loss had aggregated $7,000,000 up to that hour. One estimate placed the loss at $20,000,000. At 11:45 Chief Foley announced that the fire was under control.

BATTLE IN SANTIAGO.

The Rebels Victorious and in Possession of the Capital.

The revolt in San del Estero, Argentine Republic, has assumed such proportions that the Federal Government has decided to intervene to restore the Provincial Government in authority. The latest intelligence from the city of Santiago del Estero is to the effect that a battle, which lasted two hours, took place between the rebels and the Government supporters. It resulted in a victory for the rebels, who drove the Government forces out of the city. The capital is now completely in the hands of the rebels. A body of Federal troops was dispatched to Santiago to suppress the revolt.

Just Think Of It!

What seeds of disease are sown by opiates in the form of Cough and Croup syrups. *Heart failure is induced by these depleting mixtures.* Dr. Hoxsie's Certain Croup Cure does not contain opium in any form. Croup, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis promptly yield to it. Sold by druggists. 50c. Address A. P. Hoxsie, Buffalo.

A son of the late King of Abyssinia is in jail in London.

St. JACOBS OIL
CURES
SCIATICA
Back-Aches
all Aches
NEURALGIA.
IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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Our reason is that Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is so often a part of careful living.

If you would go to your doctor whenever you need his advice, we might save our money. He knows what you need.

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

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Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

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SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.
Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.
Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, billious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, *La Grippe*, urinary trouble, bright's disease.
Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.
Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.
At Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.
"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.
DR. KILMER & CO., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

TRADE **S.S.S.**
CURES SCROFULA

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, and it was thought she could not live.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.
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DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off.
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BEST IN THE WORLD.
Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting three boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. GET THE GENUINE.
FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

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COMFORT.

(PATENTED.)
Holds the worst rupture with ease under all circumstances. (ADJUSTED, COMFORT, CURE.) Perfect! New Pat. Improvement. Illustrated Cat. and rules for self-measurement sent free. Correctly sealed. C. V. Hosmer Mfg. Company, 744 Broadway, New York City.

Garfield Tea Overcomes effects of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctor's Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 46th St., N.Y.

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The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

A Runaway Car on the Phillips Glass Company's Siding Kills Three Men.

Archie Dell, John Barkley and William Temple the Victims.

Thursday, October 27, 1892, marks the date of what has been the most awful catastrophe that has ever visited Mapleton. On that evening assistant agent Bruce Yocum, track foreman J. K. Gillam, G. C. Miller and the writer were in the office at the passenger depot; a west bound freight train which had stopped for water was pulling out; a number of people, friends of the late Robert Parker, who was buried that day, were congregated in and about the ladies' waiting room; suddenly there was a crash against the northern corner of the office part of building and the four occupants ran out into the gentlemen's waiting room, under the impression that a wreck had occurred and that the wreckage was being piled in against the station. The noise ceasing we went out and all outside were appalled. Agent Yocum realizing what had happened called out that a car had run away from the Phillips Glass Company's siding. Some one said, it has killed a man at the other side of the office. A. M. Parker recognized the man as Archie Dell. A car that ran away from same siding on October 11th ran up into the stone quarry (which is a heavy grade) and came back so rapidly that agent Yocum could scarcely get on it to draw the brakes and he feared this one would also come back through the crowd. He started down the track and had proceeded but a few steps until he called out, "Here lies another man." Scarcely had these words died away until some one who had gone up the track gave the intelligence that there was another one lying above the station. These men were recognized as John Barkley and William Temple, respectively.

Archie Dell was the mail carrier at this place, and was at the station with the evening mails awaiting the arrival of the Altoona accommodation west, which takes mail from this place to Huntingdon and Altoona. He was engaged in conversation with W. H. Mounts, W. A. Parker, L. L. Parker and A. F. Parker, arranging a hunt for the following day. When the car struck him he was knocked against the northern corner of the office (which was the crash heard by the occupants), a distance of sixteen feet. His head lay toward the door of the ladies' waiting room and his feet around the corner. The leather mail pouch lay over his face and the canvass mail pouch was under and in front of him. Reuben Dittsworth, an aged gentleman from Neff's Mills, fell upon him and it is supposed Mr. Dell struck him. Mr. Dittsworth was slightly injured about the legs (see testimony of A. M. Parker at inquest). A few minutes afterward signs of life were apparent in Mr. Dell and he was removed to his home on Main street. Dr. J. G. Spangler dressed the injuries about his head, after which Dr. G. W. Simpson, the company's physician, arrived and made further examination. It was discovered that Mr. Dell's injuries consisted of a scalp wound extending from over the left ear to centre of forehead, thence back along top of head about five inches, a cut of five inches on back part of right cheek, skull fractured at base of brain, jaw broken on right side at hinge, four ribs on right side crushed and part of them had apparently penetrated the lung and liver, right hand badly bruised and left hand bruised at upper joint of index finger. He regained consciousness sufficiently to call for his wife and to ask to be raised up, but soon relapsed into an unconscious state. He lingered until 10:35 o'clock P. M., when death came to his relief.

John Barkley had started from Logan's store to his home in the eastern part of town, having on his shoulder a sack of chop, under one arm some fresh meat and in his hands a pair of boots. He must have been about opposite the office window when struck, as the chop and meat were scattered along the track. His body lay with his head toward the east seventy feet from where he is supposed to have been struck. The lower part of his face and neck were crushed. Portions of his lower jaw were scattered along the track for several feet. His death was instantaneous.

William Temple had also started from Logan's store to his home just northwest of the borough limits, having with him a can of molasses and a basket containing some bones for his dog and cat. The indications are that he was on the trestle work crossing Scrub run when struck as his body lay just east of this on the track, and 280 feet from where Mr. Dell was struck. His head lay toward the northwest and his body was horribly mangled, the injuries being as follows: Skull and face crushed, left leg mangled from ankle to hip, left fore arm broken at upper third, left arm broken in middle and lower part of abdomen crushed.

The bodies of Barkley and Temple were taken to the undertaking establishment of Philip McLaughlin, where they were prepared for burial and Friday afternoon were removed to their respective homes.

The Phillips Glass Company's sand works are located nearly one mile from the station, on the Andrew Wise farm in Hare's valley. As to the position of the cars and the grade of the road we refer our readers to the testimony taken at the inquest. When the car passed the depot it must have been running at a rate of near sixty miles per hour. There were no brakes drawn on it although the loaders swore they drew them.

An inquest on the bodies of John Barkley and William Temple was held by A. W. Swope, Esq., who empaneled as a jury Alfred Lamberson, George Palmer, J. G. Gillam, T. M. Logan, Dr. J. G. Spangler and William D. Cree. T. M. Logan qualified as foreman and the other members were duly sworn. The bodies were viewed and examined, after which inquest adjourned to meet at A. W. Swope's office at 9 o'clock A. M., Friday morning, October 28, 1892, when the following testimony was taken:

A. M. Parker sworn: I was standing at depot; car came rushing by on south side siding. This siding is connected with siding of Phillips Glass Co.; was standing in door of ladies' waiting room; saw a man fall at corner of office part of depot; took hold of him and assisted him to his feet; he was Reuben Dittsworth, who said he was knocked down. Some one said, "There is another man;" looked and found it to be Archie Dell. Saw car passing; don't think I ever saw a car run so fast. I think it was about 7.10 o'clock P. M., Oct. 27, 1892. Believe the car struck Archie Dell; didn't see car strike any one. Dittsworth was here at Robert Parker's funeral; he resides at Neff's Mills.

Andrew Cresswell affirmed: Live in Mapleton in W. H. Spangler's house; work at loading sand at Phillips' sand works; was at work Oct. 27th; Quit work after dark; Both cars were fully loaded; they were not standing together; about a car's length between them; they were on a heavy grade; don't know how much of grade; I put a square oak studding in front of upper car; there were round scorches under lower car. put brakes on; scorches were of sound pine timber; I was never ordered to chain cars; I am positive one of the cars run away; don't know number. I was near home when car ran away; have not seen car since. I was employed by W. H. Spangler to load cars; he has contract for loading cars.

William Arnold sworn: I live in Mapleton; load cars at Phillips Glass Co.'s works; was loading cars yesterday; got through after 7 o'clock last evening loading cars. We had lanterns. There were two cars there, both loaded; I helped load both. These cars were standing on steep grade; don't know how much of grade. These cars were secure; we blocked our cars well and had brakes drawn on them tight. We used a sort of pole under two hind wheels and two good blocks under front wheels of front car. We loaded upper car first. The rear car was blocked with blocks; I think there were four of them; helped put blocks there but don't know shape of them; the blocks put under front car were of dry timber; don't know whether they were of pine or oak. We did not put chain on these cars; I was never told to put a chain on cars on this grade. W. H. Spangler employed me to work for him. We didn't move cars after they were loaded; Cresswell and I left cars together and were near home when car left. The upper car was loaded with second class sand and lower car was loaded with railroad sand; cars were coupled together when local left them; we loaded upper car and then dropped lower one down; dropped it to railroad pile about 45 feet; we then blocked it and loaded it there; we made no attempt to couple cars after they were loaded.

L. C. Corbin sworn: I was at home on the evening of Oct. 27 about 7 o'clock; at 7.15 o'clock I heard a racket in neighborhood of sand works and realized it was a car running away as I have heard several; I left work I was doing and went to door to see if any one was on it; before I could get door open car was passing and was running faster than any other I ever saw running down there; didn't see it, only heard it; came round to other side of house that I might better hear if it struck anything as I was somewhat alarmed. Car was on Phillips Glass Co.'s siding; I don't think any person was on it. I saw two and know of one other car breaking loose on this siding; one of them run off the fore part of last September; that one didn't come clear down; one came down the evening of Mrs. Hughes' sale (October 14th); this I think was third one; struck car at tannery switches; the second one was not more than a week before the day of above sale. There is no way by which cars may be thrown off this siding in case they break loose. When I was loading cars I was ordered to secure cars; I didn't load many on hill; was employed by M. L. Rex. There was a strong chain there for securing cars; that chain was sufficient to hold cars unless something would come behind it; this chain was to secure upper car; lower one would have to be scorched; it would, I think, be safe if not tampered with; if a maliciously inclined person were to knock scorches out nothing would prevent cars from running away. I quit loading for several reasons: Price wasn't sufficient and I thought I could do better at other work. Will have to admit I was afraid to load there during winter; I was afraid cars would break loose and run away. On no conditions would I run a loaded car down from where this one stood. I believe this car which passed my place yesterday evening struck Wm. Temple, John Barkley and Archie Dell. I remarked at the time to my little girl that it was about time for the trains.

W. H. Spangler sworn: I load sand for Phillips Glass Co.; was employed by M. L. Rex. My business was to load sand; I did not load any sand Oct. 27th; I was not looking after the interests of loading yesterday; I employed Cresswell and Arnold to load yesterday; I gave no directions; I didn't send them there yesterday; they were supposed to load for me what cars were put in and they look to me for the pay; I have the contract for loading and these men load for me by contract. The Phillips Glass company did not make me responsible for damages resulting from negligence; I was directed to make cars secure; I was not there when cars were placed yesterday; was not there at any time during the day, did not see them; I told Cresswell and Arnold to block cars good and draw the brakes, so cars wouldn't get away; there was some square stuff and some round stuff placed there to block cars; some was oak and some pine; these blocks were of dry wood; there was a chain there; I don't recollect of ever being told to use it in securing cars; I knew of it being used for that purpose; I considered it my business to use this chain when necessary; in dry weather the use of chain I did not consider necessary. I don't have any personal knowledge of any occurrence on siding yesterday; I know of cars running off from works on this siding on two previous occasions; don't know date, but think both were in October; the first car ran down to stone quarry; the second time was day of Mrs. Hughes' sale; the first car got away by a car above it being left down against it from further up on siding; the second one I was leaving down to sand building and brakes were not good and I could not hold it; it ran down to tannery. There is no switch on siding for purpose of throwing cars off track when they break loose. I have had contract for loading cars for Phillips Glass Co. since fore part of month. The car that came down last night, if it came from works, was the third one that ran off since I have had contract of loading.

Alda Parker sworn: Will be 13 years old next May; I was at depot yesterday evening about 7 o'clock; saw a man coming down platform with sack of chop on his back; car struck him; didn't know then who he was.

M. L. Rex sworn: I represent Phillips Glass Co. I have control of the use and repairing of siding leading to Phillips Glass Co.'s sand works. I never saw charter for this railroad but have reason to believe they have one; I understand the charter to be granted to the Mapleton & Rocky Ridge Railroad Company; don't know who the officers of said Railroad Co. are; the Phillips Glass Co. paid for grading said road. I am employed as superintendent of the Phillips Glass Co.'s affairs here; this railroad is under my supervision. We do not have a stub switch on this railroad; I never had orders to put in a stub switch; never asked for a stub switch, but foreman J. K. Gillam told me he was going to have one put in. The grade of a portion of railroad between lower and upper sand house is six feet to hundred; the average grade from main line of P. R. R. to lower sand building is three feet to hundred. We never had any trouble with cars on this siding if there was no attempt to shift them after they were loaded. I believed with such a grade as this it was dangerous to have cars on this siding without a stub switch protection. With these fears in my mind I did not call attention of officers of Mapleton & Rocky Ridge railroad to the necessity of a stub switch, because the P. R. R. foreman told me he would have one put in when he got permission to do so. In the absence of a stub switch I had a heavy chain prepared, wrapped

Concluded on fifth page.

TAME, TAME.

This advertisement is very tame, but it is wild enough to keep out of the way of extra high profits and sell goods on on the principle of "LIVE AND LET LIVE." Some unprincipled merchants (and I am glad to say there are only a few) call my goods *trash* in order to draw away my trade. I calmly appeal to your better judgment when they sell you a pair of Boston gum boots for $3.00 and I sell you the Boston gum boots for $2.62, which of the two is *trash?*—but enough—We have an extra large stock of gum boots and shoes of first-class stock at correspondingly low prices. Of course, we have the cheaper grades; for example, Ladies' fine gum shoes for 21 cents per pair. In

Ladies' Underwear we have all grades,

from 21 cents up, Misses' and Children's (heavy) 19c. up. Wool Mittens from 8c. per pair to 50c. Ladies' heavy seamless wool hose 20c. per pair. Children's from 10c. up.

Our Ladies' Coats are Selling Faster

than we expected, all on account of their quality, style and price. We got these coats made to order at the factory for spot cash, which enables us to save you 25 per cent. on these goods.

Men's Top Shirts, Underwear, Gloves,

Hats, beat all our former records. Walking, driving and working gloves in many styles and prices. In Men's underwear we can save you 25 cents on the dollar. Our 80c. suits would cost you $1.00 anywhere else, Our boot and shoe trade is still growing. The Reason is plain to any fair thinking mind. We simply invite you to examine our stock and compare quality and price.

Men's Whole Kip Boots-no split-$2.15

up. Best Table Oil Cloth only 17c. per yard, Etc., at

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,

Opposite Opera House. HUNTINGDON, PA.

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—SALE!—

Beginning with Sept. 1st,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

Just received within thirty days.

Two Car Loads of Wagon.

A nice lot of BUGGIES, CARTS, AND SPRING WAGONS.

A car load of 75

Silky & Walking Cultivators

135 Spring-Tooth Harrows

received this Spring I have yet on hand 17 which must be sold.

One Car Load 60 OSBORNE MOWERS.
One Car Load OSBORNE BINDERS.
One Car Load BINDER TWINE, Just received.

Of my Spring stock of

Eighty-Seven Plows,

I have yet on had 21, mostly Oliver, that must go way down for cash. 60 Hay Rakes, namely: Tiger, Thomas, Taylor, Osborne, and Champion. Local shipments of small goods arriving almost every day. A full line of small implements constantly on hand.

Rough and worked Lumber,

shingles, Pickets, Lath, Builders' Hardware, Glass, Lead, Oil, Etc. Etc.

My motto is: "Pin the prices to the bottom at opening of season, not at the close." All correspondence promptly answered. Telephone connection.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

A. S. ELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

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Portices, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Bill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a. Nov. 2, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Election next Tuesday.

—The rabbit season opened yesterday.

—Miss Jennie B. Clark is visiting among friends in Tod township.

—Rev. M. L. Smith will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—The Franklin House at Orbisonia was destroyed by fire Monday morning.

—All Hallow E'en was very quietly observed by young America in this place.

—Mrs. James Montgomery is spending a few days visiting among friends in Altoona.

—Bellefonte had a $20,000 fire on Sunday, and Altoona had a $6000 fire on Saturday.

—Downs' Elixir will cure any cough or cold, no matter of how long standing. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—A. B. Gillam and wife had the pleasure of entertaining Mrs. Goodman and Miss Bessie Eby, of Mill Creek, last Saturday.

—Mrs. Maggie Kohler and Miss Huldah Wharton, of Newton Hamilton, were guests of R. S. Henderson's family yesterday.

—The second trial of Francis Lingo, whose former trial was watched with such interest, commences at Camden, New Jersey, to-day.

—Wells Duvall, wife and son, J. W. Weston and family and D. C. Pheasant, all of Altoona, were among the visitors to Mapleton within the past week.

—John Dougherty, of Vineyard, spent a few hours among Mapleton friends on Monday. His daughters came up with him and are enjoying a visit in Hare's valley.

—The building on Fourth street, Huntingdon, occupied by Doc Swivel's barber shop and John Lewis' restaurant was destroyed by fire last Saturday night.

—Rev. M. L. Smith and Mrs. A. B. Gillam have been chosen to represent the League of this place at the Epworth League convention to be held at Harrisburg this week.

Moritz Richter, of Huntingdon, committed suicide last Thursday afternoon by laying his head on the railroad track in front of an approaching train. He was aged 82 years.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson, of Williamsport, spent a portion of last week with his parents in Union township. He preached to a large congregation in the M. E. church last Sunday evening.

—A number of our citizens were at the railroad last Thursday evening to see the train pass through which carried the remains of Mrs. Harrison to her former home at Indianapolis.

—Do not suppose that because it is recommended for animals that Arnica & Oil Liniment is an offensive preparation. It will not stain clothing or the fairest skin. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—Henry L. Wilson, who at one time carried on shoe-making at this place but who for the past few years has been employed in lumbering in Virginia is visiting among friends in this vicinity.

—Supt. O. E. McClellan will be in town to-day to examine the sidings in this vicinity and take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the recurrence of such accidents as occurred last Thursday evening.

—The ladies who did the soliciting for the donation party held last Wednesday desire to thus publicly express their thanks to the people of Mapleton for the liberal manner in which they responded to the appeal for aid.

—Creveling H. Drake and Miss Della Senft, both of Saltillo, were united in marriage at the residence of the bride's mother on Tuesday evening, October 25th, by Rev. J. T. Bradford. The ITEM extends congratulations to the young couple.

—Ellen Lois Hudson, daughter of William and Currance Hudson, of Shirley township, died October 23d, after a long and painful illness. She was aged 10 years, 5 months and 8 days. The remains were interred at Shirleysburg on Thursday of last week.

—A single trial of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters will cenvince any one troublee with costiveness, torpid liver or any kindred diseases of their curative properties. They only cost 25 cents per bottle. For sale by T. M. Logan.

—FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale a span of good work mules, one five and the other eight years old, weighing respectively 1,000, and 1,100 pounds. Will be sold cheap. Also, one mule 5 months old. For further particulars call on

W. T. BORING,
10-26-tf. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—County Commissioner John Mierley was in town on Monday arranging for the coming election. McConahy's hall has been selected as the place for holding the election and the booths have been put in place. It strikes us that a much more convenient place could have been secured as we have some citizens who cannot mount a high flight of stairs and these will be deprived of their vote.

—The Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* in his letter to that paper last Thursday makes mention of a former Mapleton boy on this wise: "Our stalwart republican friend, John Warren Foster, of the new addition, East Tyrone borough, is to be commisserated. A young lady came to his home on Tuesday, 25th, and demanded that she be placed in proper trim to receive company. John could not resist the appeal but is anxious to know what is to become of the prepared trousers."

—A West Huntingdon subscriber sends us the following: "The bazaar held October 13, 14 and 15th in the Huntingdon Opera House by the ladies of the second M. E. church, of that place, was quite a success. The prizes to solicitors were two handsome gold watches, 1st choice to Miss Nettie Johnson, 2nd to Miss Katie Price, a very pretty silver watch to Miss Minnie Reed, four quilts, 1st choice Bert Craig, 2nd to Mrs. Albert Owens, 3d to Miss Lucy Wright, 4th to Mrs. Wm. Cavender, an office chair to A. W. Gibson. A great amount of goods, both ornamental and useful, were sold, cake and ice cream and lunches were served. The net gain was $396.50."

—Mrs. John M. Wakefield, of Union township, has placed on our table a copy of the *Daily National Intelligencer*, published at Washington, D. C., October 25, 1832. The paper is yellow with age, but has been excellently preserved. It is a Webster-Clay Republican organ and opposes the re-election of Andrew Jackson. A portion of Daniel Webster's speech at the National Republican convention held at Worcester, Massachusetts, October 12, 1832, occupies the greater part of the second page. The advertisements and general make-up of the papers of that day are curious and the absence of telegraph and railroad intelligence seems very odd to one who peruses the daily papers of the present.

Robert Parker.

Robert Parker, whose illness had been mentioned in these columns, died of heart trouble at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Annie Slates, in this place at 10 o'clock Tuesday evening, October 25, 1892. His remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery, Thursday afternoon, services being conducted by Rev. A. W. Maxwell.

Mr. Parker was born in Centre county, November 16, 1813, hence was at the time of his death aged 78 years, 11 months and 9 days. He was married to Miss Mary C. Robley, September 3, 1835. They commenced housekeeping at Spruce Creek, lived some time in Mifflin county and in 1863 moved to Smith valley, where Mrs. Parker died August 20, 1880. In 1882 he broke up housekeeping and with his daughter Annie spent a year in the west. Two sisters—Mrs. Catharine Clark, of Bellwood, and Mrs. Reuben Dittsworth, of Neff's Mills—and eight of his children, survive him. The children are William, of Iowa, Mrs. Annie Slates and Albert M., of Mapleton; Hiram, Mrs. Mary Comstock, Oliver and David, of Altoona, and Mrs. Laura Smith, of Cass township.

Mr. Parker was a good citizen and a devout Christian man. When convinced that a thing was right nothing could swerve him. This is illustrated by his convictions on the prohibition question. He was opposed to the rum traffic and for years only one prohibition vote was polled at each election in Union township and everybody who knew him knew that it was Robert Parker's vote. A few days before his death his pastor asked him, "Well, father, how is it now, down along the river?" His reply was, "Oh, that's all right; I fixed that matter many years ago." Such a man would naturally be greatly missed in any community. The friends, who are thankful for the kindness shown them during Mr. Parker's long illness, have the sympathy of the community.

AN AWFUL CATASTROPHE.

Continued from fourth page.

around a tie with link to fasten in draw-head of cars; chain is of ½ or ⅝ inch iron. I used this chain formerly in connection with rough-lock on wagon. I gave loading of sand out by contract. I gave special orders to these contractors to fasten this chain to draw-head of cars. The first cars placed on this heavy grade I chained myself; this was some time in August. Pieces of scantling 4x4 and some pieces of round yellow pine timber that had become partly dry were used in blocking cars; we used but one chain. Cars got away from us on this siding three times previous to yesterday evening; the first was on 12th or 13th of September, 1892; that car stopped at lower building; the second was the morning of Oct. 11, 1892; that car went through to stone quarry and came back; the third was on Oct. 14, 1892; it was an empty car without brakes; the fourth was last night; it was a P. F. W. & C. car, No. 5045, and was loaded with railroad sand. The third car came down and struck a loaded car near tannery switches and damaged the loaded car to some extent. Last week I received a bill for repairs from Supt. O. E. McClellan for $3.60; statement on bill read, "Caused by carelessness on part of employees of Phillips Glass Co." I returned bill to Supt. O. E. McClellan, setting forth the facts that there was no brake on car that struck it; referred him to Mr. Claybaugh, of Huntingdon, who fixed brake so car could be used, and also referred him to asst. agent Bruce Yocum and requested him to investigate; if he found facts as I had stated and still thought we should pay the bill to return it to this office with the clause "caused by carelessness on part of employees of Phillips Glass Co." stricken off. To this I have received no reply. My reason for asking this to be stricken off was that I did not consider it carelessness on our part. I was with local when cars were put on siding yesterday, examined brakes, found them good—a double brake on forward car and single brake on rear car. From appearances where cars were loaded rear car came down and struck forward car; scorches were still under rear car, indicating that car had shoved them on rail about 75 feet. Believe the forward car to be the one which killed William Temple, Archie Dell and John Barkley. My reason for not insisting on having a stub switch put in was that I had no authority to make changes on road, and as the Supt. of the P. R. R. Co. was aware that cars did run off from works, I did not feel like dictating to him. Our reasons for loading cars on this steep grade was because it was the most convenient place for dropping sand from troughs.

J. K. Gillam sworn: I suggested to the supervisor of the P. R. R. Co. that stub switches should be put in at Phillips Glass Co.'s works to prevent cars from running down into town, to which he made no reply. This road belongs to the Mapleton & Rocky Ridge Railroad Co., and all the work that is done by P. R. R. Co. is paid for by Phillips Glass Co.

In accordance with above testimony the jury rendered the following

VERDICT:

From the evidence produced we find that the death of William Temple and John Barkley was caused by a loaded freight car, No. 5045, P. F. W. & C., running at a high rate of speed from Phillips Glass Co.'s siding at about 7.10 P. M., striking and instantly killing them as it passed the P. R. R. depot in Mapleton, and we are further of the opinion from the evidence brought before us that the careless manner in which the cars are handled on the Phillips Glass Co.'s siding at and about their sand wharfs and places of loading sand west of Mapleton was the cause of the death of the said William Temple and John Barkley.

WILLIAM TEMPLE.

William Temple was born January 1858. His parents are still living at Lewistown. About 1878 he was married to Miss Lizzie Woods, of Lewistown, to which union three children—two girls and one boy—were born. One of the girls is dead. One brother and three sisters—all married—also survive him. One of his sisters is Mrs. Samuel Clemens, of Union township. Mr. Temple came to this vicinity about three years ago and until April, 1891, he boarded with his sister. He has been employed most of the time with the Speer White Sand company. April, 1891, he moved his family to one of M. L. Rex's tenant houses just northwest of town, where he since resided. His remains were taken to Lewistown on seashore express for interment. Services were conducted at the latter place by Rev. Focht, pastor of the Lutheran church. This stroke is not the first that Mrs. Temple has received, her father and one of her brothers having been killed a few years ago by the falling in of the roof of an ore mine in which they were working as Shindle, Mifflin county.

JOHN BARKLEY.

John Barkley was born April 2, 1855. He was married to Clara Bell Gabert, of Cromwell township, May 20, 1880. To them were born six children—four boys and two girls. Two of the boys are dead. Mr. Barkley was a hard working industrious man, and was very much attached to his family. At the time of the flood of 1889 his house with all its contents was swept away. He rebuilt and was doing his utmost to make a comfortable home for those who were dearest to him. His parents are dead His remains were interred in Mountain View cemetery, Saturday afternoon, services conducted by Rev. M. L. Smith being held in the *M.* E. church at one o'clock.

A. B. C. DELL.

Archie Dell was born in Hare's valley, October, 20, 1842, and was married to Jennie E. *W*eston, of Mapleton, May 28, 1867. She died September 18, 1871 and their only child died October 1, 1871. Mr. Dell was married to Julia B. Wright, October 3, 1872. To them one son—Loy Clinton—was born October 30, 1873. He died August 31, 1882 of malignant diphtheria. The month of October and the years ending in 2 have so strangely figured in Mr. Dell's life that his wife has said to the writer that she was apprehensive of the present year. Mr. Dell was one of the best known and most popular men in this community. He was everybody's friend. He was honest and true and would go out of his way to do a kindness for a fellow-man. His remains were interred in the cemetery at the U. B. church Saturday afternoon, services being conducted by Rev. M. L. Smith at 3 o'clock at the home of the deceased. Besides his wife Mr. Dell leaves three brothers and three sisters.

Words seem very hollow when used to express sympathy to such afflicted ones but the heartfelt condolence of the entire community go out to these three women and their children who have been so suddenly bereft of husbands and fathers. These ladies have each requested us to extend their thanks for the many kindnesses rendered them in their affliction.

Barn Burned.

The large barn on George Miller's farm about one mile north-west of Mapleton was totally destroyed with all its contents by fire Wednesday evening, October 26th. How the fire originated is a mystery but the barn was a mass of flames when it was discovered. It occurred a few minutes before 7 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Miller had just finished husking corn late the same evening, and all his crop of this year and much of last year's crop was in the barn. The estimate of contents is as follows: fifteen tons of hay, 175 bushels of wheat, over 100 bushels of oats, about 20 bushels of buckwheat, between three hundred and four hundred bushels of corn, a lot of cornfodder, lot of straw, three plows, mower, hayrake and a reaper belonging to Joseph Grove. In the stables were Mr. Miller's four mules which have frequently been pronounced the best mule team in the county. He refused $400 for two of these but a short time ago. These animals perished and all the harness was burned. The house and other buildings were saved by the exertions of the bucket brigade. The barn was built a few years ago and was a substantial structure. It was 40x58 feet. Mr. Miller's loss foots up about $4000 upon which there was an insurance of $1000 distributed as follows: barn $500; feed and implements $300; stock $200.

Sale Register.

S. W. Kimmel, Saltillo, Pa., intending to quit farming, offers at private sale for three months the following property: 1 good mule, 1 good work horse, 1 colt, and a full outfit of farming implements. Also, his farm, situate in Cass township, 2½ miles from Saltillo, on the road leading from Saltillo to Cassville, containing about 100 acres. 75 cleared. The buildings consist of large frame house, large frame barn and other necessary outbuildings. See bills.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23, 1892. A. W. Swope, executor of the will of the late Rebecca Hughes, will offer at public sale a lot of ground of said deceased on the premises on Callowhill street, in the borough of Mapleton, having thereon erected a 1½ story frame house and other outbuildings. Also, 25 feet, fronting on Callowhill street, of above lot, next to Geo. McNerlin's property, and extending back, will be offered separately. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. F. Gordon & Sons.

THE WEATHER

Is getting cooler now, and with the changes in the season coms changes in our business. Summer goods have given their place to

and we are not behind in meeting the demands. Our shelves are crowded with a full line of Fall and Winter goods, such as

Canton Flannels,

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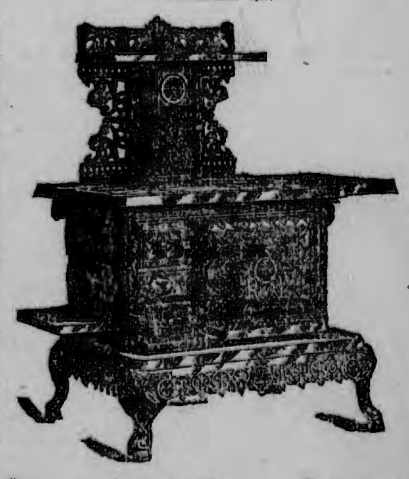

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Migratory Birds."

TEXT: "*The stork in the heaven knoweth her appointed times, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord.*"—Jeremiah viii., 7.

When God would set fast a beautiful thought He plants it in a tree. When He would put it afloat He fashions it into a fish. When He would have it glide the air He molds it into a bird. My text speaks of four birds of beautiful instinct—the stork, of such strong affection that it is allowed familiarly to come, in Holland and Germany, and build its nest over the doorway; the sweet dispositioned turtledove, mingling in color white and black and brown and ashen and chestnut; the crane with voice like the clang of a trumpet; the swallow, swift as a dart, shot out of the bow of heaven, falling, mounting, skimming, sailing—four birds started by the prophet twenty-five centuries ago, yet flying on through the ages, with rousing truth under glossy wing and in the clutch of stout claw. I suppose it may have been this very season of the year—autumn—and the prophet out of doors, thinking of the impenitence of the people of his day, hears a great cry overhead.

Now you know it is no easy thing for one with ordinary delicacy of eyesight to look into the deep blue of the noonday heaven, but the prophet looks up, and there are flocks of storks and turtledoves and cranes and swallows drawn out in long lines for flight southward. As is their habit, the cranes had arranged themselves into two lines, making an angle—a wedge splitting the air with wild velocity—the old crane, with commanding call, bidding them onward, while the towns, and the cities, and the continents slid under them. The prophet, almost blinded from looking into the dazzling heavens, stoops down and begins to think how much superior the birds are in sagacity about their safety than men about theirs, and he puts his hand upon the pen and begins to write, "The stork in the heavens knoweth her appointed times, and the turtle, and the crane, and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord."

If you were in the field to-day, in the clump of trees at the corner of the field you would see a convention of birds, noisy as the American congress the last night before adjournment, or as the English parliament when some unfortunate member proposes more economy in queen's household—a convention of birds all talking at once, moving and passing resolutions on the subject of migration; some proposing to go to-morrow, some moving that they go to-day, some moving that they go to Brazil, some to Florida, some to the tablelands of Mexico, but all unanimous in the fact that they must go soon, for they have marching orders from the Lord, written on the first white sheet of the frost and in the pictorial of the changing leaves.

There is not a belted kingfisher, or a chaffinch, or a fire crested wren, or a plover, or a red legged partridge but expects to spend the winter at the south, for the apartments have already been ordered for them in South America or in Africa, and after thousands of miles of flight they will stop in the very tree where they spent last January. Farewell, bright plumage! Until spring weather, away! Fly on, great band of heavenly musicians! Strew the continent with music, and whether from northern fields, or Carolinian swamps, or Brazilian groves men see your wings or hear your voice, may they bethink themselves of the solemn words of the text, "The stalk in the heaven knowth her appointed times, and the turtle and the crane and the swallow observe the time of their coming; but my people know not the judgment of the Lord!"

I propose, so far as God may help me, this morning, carry out the idea of the text, to show that the birds of the air have more sagacity than men. And I begin by particularizing and saying that they mingle music with their works. The most serious undertaking of a bird's life is this annual travel from the Hudson to the Amazon, from the Thames to the Nile. Naturalists tell us that they arrive there thin and weary and plumage ruffled, and yet they go singing all the way; the ground, the lower line of the music; the sky, the upper line of the music; themselves, the notes scattered up and down between.

It is a good sign when you hear a workman whistle. It is a better sign when you hear him hum a roundelay. It is a still better sign when you hear him sing the words of Isaac Watts or Charles Wesley. A violin chorded and strung, if something accidentally strike it, makes music, and I suppose there is such a thing as having our hearts so attuned by divine grace that even the rough collisions of life will make a heavenly vibration. I do not believe that the power of Christian song has yet been fully tried, I believe that if you could roll the "Old Hundred" doxology through Wall street it would put an end to any financial disturbance! I believe that the discords, and the sorrows, and the sins of the world are to be swept out by heaven born hallelujahs.

Some one asked Haydn, the celebrated musician, why he always composed such cheerful music. "Why," he said, "I can't do otherwise. When I think of God my soul is so full of joy that the notes leap and dance from my pen." I wish we might all exult melodiously before the Lord. With God for our Father and Christ for our Saviour, and heaven for our home, and angels for future companions, and eternity for a lifetime, we should strike all the notes of joy Going through the wilderness of this world let us remember that we are on the way to the summery clime of heaven, and from the migratory populations flying through this autumnal air learn always to keep singing.

> Children of the Heavenly King,
> As ye journey sweetly sing;
> Sing your Saviour's worthy praise,
> Glorious in His works and ways.
>
> Ye are traveling home to God,
> In the way your fathers trod;
> They are happy now, and we
> Soon their happiness shall see.

The church of God never will be a triumphant church until it becomes a singing church.

I go further and remark that the birds of the air are wiser than we in the fact that in their migration they fly very high. During the summer, when they are in the fields, they often come within reach of the gun, but when they start for the annual flight southward they take their places midheaven and go straight as an arrow to the mark. The longest rifle that was ever brought to shoulder cannot reach them. Would to God that we were as wise as the stork and crane in our flight heavenward! We fly so low that we are within easy range of the world, the flesh and the devil. We are brought down by temptations that ought not to come within a mile of reaching us

Oh, for some of the faith of George Muller, of England, and Alfred Cookman, once of the church militant, now of the church triumphant! So poor is the type of piety in the church of God now that men actually caricature the idea that there is any such thing as a higher life. Moles never did believe in eagles. But, my brethren, because we have not reached these heights ourselves, shall we deride the fact that there are any such heights?

A man was once talking to Brunel, the famous engineer, about the length of the railroad from London to Bristol. The engineer said: "It is not very great. We shall have after a while a steamer running from England to New York." They laughed him to scorn, but we have gone so far now that we have ceased to laugh at any thing as impossible for human achievement. Then, I ask, is anything impossible for the Lord? I do not believe that God exhausted all His grace in Paul and Latimer and Edward Payson. I believe there are higher points of Christian attainment to be reached in the future ages of the Christian world.

You tell me that Paul went up to the tiptop of the Alps of Christian attainment. Then I tell you that the stork and crane have found above the Alps plenty of room for free flying. We go out and we conquer our temptations by the grace of God and lie down. On the morrow those temptations rally themselves and attack us, and by the grace of God we defeat them again; but staying all the time in the old encampment we have the same old battles to fight over. Why not whip out our temptations, and then forward march, making one raid through the enemy's country, stopping not until we break ranks after the last victory?

Do, my brethren, let us have some novelty of combat at any rate by changing, by going on, by making advancement, trading off our stale prayers about sins we ought to have quit long ago, going on toward a higher state of Christian character, and routing out sins that we have never thought of yet. The fact is, if the church of God, if we, as individuals, made rapid advancement in the Christian life, these stereotyped prayers we have been making for ten or fifteen years would be as inappropriate to us as the shoes, and the hats, and the coats we wore ten or fifteen years ago. Oh, for a higher flight in the Christian life—the stork and the crane in their migration teaching us the lesson!

> Dear Lord, and shall we ever live,
> At this poor dying rate—
> Our love so faint, so cold to Thee,
> And Thine to us so great?

Again, I remark that the birds of the air are wiser than we, because they know when to start. If you should go out now and shout, "Stop storks and cranes, don't be in a hurry!" they would say: "No, we cannot stop; last night we heard the roaring in the woods bidding us away, and the shrill flute of the north wind has sounded the retreat. We must go. We must go." So they gather themselves into companies, and turning not aside from storm or mountain top or shock of musketry, over land and sea, straight as an arrow to the mark they go. And if you come out this morning with a sack of corn and throw it in the fields and try to get them to stop, they are so far up they would hardly see it. They are on their way south. You could not stop them.

Oh, that we were as wise about the best time to start for God and heaven! We say: "Wait until it is a little later in the season of mercy. Wait until some of these green leaves of hope are all dried up and have been scattered. Wait until next year. After awhile we start, and it is too late, and we perish in the way when God's wrath is kindled but a little. There are, you know, exceptional cases where birds have started too late, and in the morning you have found them dead on the snow. And there are those who have perished half way between the world and Christ. They waited until the last sickness, when the mind was gone, or they were on the express train going at forty miles an hour, and they came to the bridge and the "draw was up" and they went down. How long to repent and pray? Two seconds! Two seconds! To do the work of a lifetime and to prepare for the vast eternity in two seconds!

I was reading of an entertainment given in a king's court, and there were musicians there with elaborate pieces of music. After awhile Mozart came and began to play, and he had a blank piece of paper before him, and the king familiarly looked over his shoulder and said: "What are you playing? I see no music before you." And Mozart put his hand on his brow, as much as to say, "I am improvising." It was very well for him, but oh, my friends, we cannot extemporize heaven! If we do not get prepared in this world, we will never take part in the orchestral harmonies of the saved. Oh, that we were as wise as the crane and the stork, flying away, flying away from the tempest!

Some of you have felt the pinching frost of sin. You feel it to-day. You are not happy. I look into your faces, and I know you are not happy. There are voices within your soul that will not be silenced, telling you that you are sinners, and that without the pardon of God you are undone forever. What are you going to do, my friends, with the accumulated transgressions of this lifetime? Will you stand still and let the avalanche tumble over you? Oh, that you would go away into the warm heart of God's mercy! The southern grove, redolent with magnola and cactus, never waited for northern flocks as God has waited for you, saying: "I have loved thee with an everlasting love. Come unto Me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Another frost is bidding you away—it is the frost of sorrow. Where do you live now? "Oh," you say, "I have moved." Why did you move? You say, "I don't want as large a house now as formerly." Why do you not want as large a house? You say, "My family is not so large." Where have they gone? "To eternity." Your mind goes back through that last sickness, and through the almost supernatural effort to save life, and through those prayers that seemed unavailing, and through that kiss which received no response because the lips were lifeless, and I hear the bells tolling and hear the hearts breaking—while I speak I hear them break. A heart! Another heart! Alone, alone, alone!

This world, which in your girlhood and boyhood was sunshine, is cold now, and oh, weary dove, you fly around this world as though you would like to stay, when the wind, and the frost, and the blackening clouds would bid you away into the heart of an all comforting God! Oh, I have noticed again and again what a botch this world makes of it when it tries to comfort a soul in trouble! It says, "Don't cry!" How can we help crying when the heart's treasures are scattered, and father is gone, and mother is gone, and companions are gone, and the child is gone, and everything seems gone?

It is no comfort to tell a man not to cry. The world comes up and says, "Oh, it is only the body of your loved one that you have put in the ground!" But there is no comfort in that. That body is precious. Shall we never put our hands in that hand again, and shall we never see that sweet face again! Away with your heartlessness, oh, world! But come, Jesus, and tell us that when the tears fall they fall into God's bottle; that the dear bodies of our loved ones shall rise radiant in the resurrection, and all the breakings down here shall be lifted up there, and "they shall hunger no more, neither thirst no more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat, for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall lead them to living fountains of water, and God shall wipe all tears from their eyes."

You may have noticed that when the chaffinch, or the stork, or the crane starts on its migration it calls all those of its kind to come too. The tree tops are full of chirp and whistle and carol and the long roll call. The bird does not start off alone. It gathers all of its kind. Oh, that you might be as wise in this migration to heaven, and that you might gather all your families and your friends with you! I would that Hannah might take Samuel by the hand, and Abraham might take Isaac, and Hagar might take Ishmael.

Start for heaven yourself and take your children with you. Come thou and all thy house into the ark. Tell your little ones that there are realms of balm and sweetness for all those who fly in the right direction. Swifter than eagle's stroke put out for heaven. Like the crane or the stork, stop not night nor day until you find the right place for stopping.

> To-day the Saviour calls,
> Ye wanderers come.
> Oh, ye benighted souls,
> Why longer roam?
>
> The Spirit calls to-day,
> Yield to his power.
> Oh, grieve him not away,
> 'Tis mercy's hour!

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 6.

Lesson Text: "Peter Delivered From Prison," Acts xii., 1-17—Golden Text: Psalm xxxiv., 7—Commentary.

1. "Now about that time Herod, the king, stretched forth his hands to vex certain of the church." Herod represents the world, and the world is always at enmity with God and the people of God. If the people of God are not found suffering more or less persecution from the world it must be because they are greatly conformed to it. See Jas. iv., 4; Rom. xii., 1, 2; II Tim. iii., 12; John xv., 18-20.

2. "And he killed James, the brother of John, with the sword." James was one of the first to follow Jesus, and with Peter and John had been His special companion on several occasions, as on the Mount of Transfiguration and in the Garden of Gethsemane, and now he is first to see his Lord in glory—the first of the twelve. Jesus had taught them to be ready for this (Math. x., 28; John xvi., 2).

3. "And because He saw it pleased the Jews, He proceeded further to take Peter also." Being passover time city would be full of people, and Herod by pleasing them would have opportunity to make himself popular. He did not know that it is God that putteth down one and setteth up another (Ps. lxxv., 6, 7). Like Pilate, he saw only the people or Cæsar.

4. Peter in prison and guarded by sixteen soldiers, four on duty at a time, is surely in safe keeping, humanly speaking; but when men take counsel against God He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh (Ps. xxxiii., 10, 11; ii., 4). God may allow Peter to be slain, as He did John the Baptist and Stephen and James, but if He purposes otherwise not all the soldiers on earth can hold Him.

5. Peter remains in prison, but the believers cease not to pray for him. According to the margin, "Instant and earnest prayer was made for him." Not knowing whether it might be will of God to spare him or not, while he lived they could earnestly ask that if it could be for the glory of God he might be delivered. Compare it. (Sam. xii., 22, 23).

6. The saying that man's extremity is God's opportunity is often illustrated. The last night of Peter's life seemed to have come, for on the morrow Herod would bring him forth to be slain. There seems no possibility of escape; chained to a soldier on either side, and all doors and gates securely guarded—but ah, Lord God, there is nothing too hard for Thee (Jer. xxxii., 17).

7. Read Ps cili., 20, and behold here one of those servants of God to whom storm and tempest, fire and flood, walls and bars are as nothing. The soldiers sleep on while Peter's chains fall off and he arises at the word of the angel. Read how just such a messenger smote 185,000 men, while another shut the lions' mouths, and another found Paul in the storm on the sea (Isa. xxxviii., 36; Dan. vi., 22; Acts xxvii., 23).

8. Without unnecessary haste and yet quickly, Peter at the word of the angel girds himself, puts on his sandals and also his outer garments and prepares to follow his deliverer. God will leave nothing belonging to His people in the hands of the enemy. When Israel came out of Egypt they left not a hoof behind (Ex. x., 26); when we come forth on that resurrection morning it shall be seen that not a hair of our heads has perished (Luke xxi., 18).

9. Thus far it was all like a dream to Peter. He had already seen wondrous things in a vision (chapter x., 10, 11) and supposed he was now enjoying another revelation from heaven. It was as when the captives returned from Babylon and they said they were like them that dream (Ps. cxxvi., 1).

10. Safely through the wards, and by the guards, and through the outer iron gate that opened of its own accord, and along through one street, and then the angel left him, and Peter finds himself alone—a few moments before in an inner prison securely chained, but now a free man by the mighty power of God. The same power sets free the sinner from satan's bondage and will soon bring forth the body of every saint from the prison house of the grave.

11. How Peter convinced himself that it was no vision, but a waking, a reality, we are not told. We can imagine him in various ways proving to himself that he is really awake, and as he walks about he finds no chains, no soldiers and no prison walls; it dawns upon him that again he has had an angel's visit. See chapter v., 18, 19.

12. Finding it all gloriously real, he at once turns his steps to where he knew he would find some fellow believers. This Mary seems to have been a sister to Barnabas (Col. iv., 10) and her home a headquarters for the saints. Blessed are the homes where the saints are welcome to meet for prayer.

13. 14. As Peter knocks Rhoda comes to answer (R. V.) and is so overcome with gladness that she forgets to let him in, and ran back to tell that Peter was at the gate. Great joy does make some people act strangely; sorrow and trial humble them and bring them near to God, while prosperity sets them wild. Had the soldiers been after Peter they would have got him while she was saying he was there. But God was caring for him.

15. "And they said unto her, Thou art mad. But she constantly affirmed that it was even so. Then said they, It is his angel." The prayer meeting gives place to a discussion, while the answer to their prayers is kept waiting outside the door. Is it not possible that answers to prayer are still kept outside while discussion instead of thanksgiving is going on in the church? Consider the following texts in reference to people who are accounted mad: Isa. lix., 15, margin; Hos. ix., 7; John x., 20, Acts xxvi., 24. How slow we are to expect or acknowledge answers to prayer!

16. "But Peter continued knocking, and when they had opened the door and saw him they were astonished." How gracious of our God to have the answers to our prayers continue knocking! Perhaps there are some at your door even now waiting to be received and acknowledged. Answers often come, not as we expect, but in some unlooked for form and way. Let us pray that we may recognize the answers when they come and quickly acknowledge them.

17 "Noisily they chattered, but by his hand he stilled them and then told how the Lord had brought him out of prison." Why do we not hear more testimony as to what the Lord has done for His people (Ps. lxvi., 16,) or is He not doing much these days because of our unbelief? Having given the testimony he would have them pass it on to James (son of Alpheus, Math. x., 3) and the brethren. All good tidings of the grace of God are to be passed on to others as fast as possible. He departed and went to another place, so that when Herod sought for him in the morning he could not be found. There is a morning coming when believers shall not be found, but the enemies of the Lord shall be found and slain (verses 19-23, compare Heb. xi., 5; II Thess. i., 7-10).—Lesson Helper.

FATAL COLLAPSE.

A Bridge Gives Way and the Workmen Fall Sixty Feet.

An appalling accident occurred to a gang of workmen who were doing some construction work on the line of the Great Northern Railroad in Washington, resulting in the death of seven of the men, the fatal injury of five more, and the serious injury of six others.

The men were employed by Shepard, Sims & Co., and had finished the track to the Wenatchee River. They then started to lay rails across the stream. The east approach and the first span were crossed safely. when the middle of the second span was reached the false work under the bridge collapsed, and the track machine, together with two car loads of ties and timber and several cars loaded with rails, fell to the river, sixty feet below. The workmen were thrown in every direction, and some of them were buried under ties and rails. The water in the river was about three feet deep and ran through a solid rock channel. Conductor John Leonard, of St. Paul, was standing at the end of his train when the accident occurred. His body was afterward found with a heavy rail lying across his head and another across his feet holding him under water.

The accident was due to the undermining of the false work of the bridge by the water. That part of the road on which it occurred is still under the control of the contractors and has not yet been accepted by the railroad company.

No intimation of the catastrophe was given to the unfortunate men. All were busy with their respective duties when the bridge shook, tottered and finally collapsed entirely, dashing them against the solid rock below Six flat cars and an engine were on the the bridge at the time. The engine was uncoupled, luckily for some of the injured, because the horror of roasting to death would have been added to the distressing accident. The temporary structure was supported by piles driven in the gravel, and in such a way that each span depended on the other, hence both spans are now a mass of broken timber at the bottom of the gully.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

CARL SCHURZ is a cultivated musician.

EX-SPEAKER REED is fifty-three years old.

QUEEN VICTORIA will spend the winter months in Italy.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has endowed thirteen libraries in Scotland.

GERMANY'S baby Princess has been christened Victoria Louise.

TENNYSON makes the list of burials in Westminster Abbey 1173.

THE late General Pope left an estate of $25,000 or $30,000 to his children.

THE new Duke of Sutherland's annual income will not fall short of $720,000).

EX-SENATOR PLATT, of New York, was a singer in his youth and led a country choir.

"BOB" BURDETTE, the humorist, is a deacon in the Baptist Church at his home, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN says there is nothing like a railway car for composing operatic melodies.

THE Duchess of Devonshire enjoys the reputation of being the only Duchess on record who has twice married a Duke.

MR. JUSTICE SHIRAS'S silk gown is made of twenty-one yards of the richest and most expensive silk, and was the gift of his fellow townsmen of Pittsburg.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM SWINTON, the well-known author of the series of schoolbooks that bear his name, died suddenly in New York City a few nights ago. He died alone.

WHILE the Hon. Thomas Palmer was the United States Minister to Madrid he adopted a Spanish child as his son. The little fellow is said to be a fine specimen of Andalusian beauty.

A HANDSOME monument has been erected at Cherbourg, France, to the honor of Jean Francois Millet. It consists of a marble bust of the great artist, supported on a granite pedestal and surrounded by bronze figures.

IT is not generally known that Lord Tennyson was twice offered a Baronetcy and twice declined the honor. His elevation to the peerage was the first instance of literary merit alone having been rewarded with a patent of nobility.

THE estate left by the poet Whittier is much larger than was expected even by his most intimate friends. It is understood that his copyrights alone bring in now an income of $3500 a year, while the total value of his estate is placed at $125,000.

PROFESSOR E. N. HORSFORD, of Cambridge, Mass., the great believer in Ericsson as the true discoverer of America, has received from the King of Denmark the decoration of a Knight of the Royal Order of Dannebrog. This is a very ancient order of knighthood—it was founded in the middle ages—reserved for a score or two of persons of distinction.

THE King of Dahomey will attend the World's Fair, it is said, if he may be allowed three public human sacrifices each week. The king must stay at home if this is the case. Privileges of the kind he asks for are permitted to railroad companies only.

STEVENSON'S LETTER.

He Formally Accepts the Democratic Vice-Presidential Nomination.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Vice-President, sent from Charleston, W. Va., his letter of acceptance to the Chairman of the Democratic National Convention. It is in part as follows:

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 29, 1892.

To the Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman, etc.

When, in the presence of 20,000 of my countrymen, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the convention over which you presided, I promised to indicate by letter, in a more formal manner, my acceptance of a the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the Democratic Party of the United States. Since that time I have been engaged continually in the discussion before the people of the States of the Union of the issues emphasized by the convention and represented by our candidate for President, Grover Cleveland. Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like the more formal answer promised to your committee. The full discussion of public questions commonly expected from a candidate for Vice-President has been rendered less imperative by the complete presentation of the Democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the National ticket. His treatment of the issue now before the country for discussion and settlement was so complete that I can do little more than indorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval.

The greatest power conferred upon human government is that of taxation. All the great struggles of the past for a broader political liberty have looked toward the limitation of this power by right to tax, a right which should always be limited by the necessities of government, and to benefits which may be shared by all. Whenever this power is used to draw tribute from the many for the benefit of the few, or when part of the people are oppressed in order that the remainder may prosper unduly, equality is lost sight of, injustice hardens into precedent, which is used to excuse new exactions, and there arise artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon in due time as vested rights, sacred to themselves.

There is no longer pretext or excuse for the maintenance of a war tariff in times of peace, and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased. The platform of the National Democratic Convention demands the reform of this system and the adoption in the place of it of one which will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes.

Upon the currency issue, after quoting the Chicago plank upon the subject, Mr. Stevenson says:

A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country, while to the wage earner or the farmer it is all important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket, shall be of equal, unquestioned and universal exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power.

Proceeding, he says:

Since my nomination I have been in eight of the Southern and Southwestern States of the Union, and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there. I found a general and growing apprehension of evils which it is believed would result from the passage of the Lodge bill or similar threatened legislation. I found the industries established by Northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's administration in a languishing condition; that the immigration of labor and the investment of capital invited to those States by their then peaceful condition had in a large measure ceased. The enactment of a Force bill into law, while it would threaten the liberties of the entire people; would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the States at which it is especially aimed; would incite in many communities race troubles and invite retaliatory legislation, which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of Northern investments. And its reflex action upon the Northern States would result in a consequent loss of commercial and trade relations with the vast territory now becoming tributary to their wealth and prosperity.

I appeal to the instinct of self interest and common sense.

The era of good feeling and renewed commercial relations, commencing with the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884, should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of the local self government, which furnishes an instrument to discredited Federal power to perpetuate itself; which seeks to keep alive sectional jealousies and strife; which threatens important commercial interests, and which offers no excuse or palliation for its existence except the perpetuation in power of a political party which has lost public confidence.

I accept the nomination tendered me, and should the action of the convention meet the approval of my countrymen, will, to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me. Very respectfully,

ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

RIOTING AT HOMESTEAD.

Four Supposed Strikers Set Upon and Beat a New-comer.

The spirit of lawlessness still prevails at Homestead, Penn. Early the other morning John Schemmel was attacked at the corner of Dixon street and Fourth avenue, as he was on his way home from the mill. Four supposed strikers from the Carnegie Mills set upon and beat him into insensibility. His cries attracted the attention of Deputy Sheriffs, who scared his assailants off. John McGillcuddy was also attacked and his nose broken.

The Advisory Board has issued a statement saying it is in no way responsible for the outrage. The Board declines to act as peacemaker. A movement is on foot to petition the Governor for the return of enough troops to preserve the peace.

FLOODS IN MEXICO.

Fifty Persons Drowned and Heavy Damage Done to Property.

Further particulars of damage by the recent overflow of the Saldo River, in the State of Paxaca, Mexico, have been received. Thousands of acres of coffee and cane lands were inundated, and fully $300,000 damage to those crops alone was done. On the hacienda of Pedro Celis, 2000 head of cattle were caught in the torrent of water and swept into the ocean. Fully fifty persons in all lost their lives. Fifteen employes on the Hacienda De Yotta were overtaken by the flood while they were at work in the fields, and all were drowned. Hundreds of families were made homeless.

A TRIBE ANNIHILATED.

Mexican Troops Brutally Destroy an Aztec Village.

Slaughter of 368 Soldiers in the Tomocnians' Last Struggle.

News of the annihilation of the Tomocniens, a people who inhabited a village called Tomocnie, and who, it is said, were nearly pure Aztecs, has been received at El Paso, Texas. Tomocnie is situated on the direct road to Guerrero and Jesus Maria, in the mountains of southeastern Chihuahua, Mexico, and the people had been in open rebellion against the State and Federal Government for more than a year on account of excessive taxation, extortion by Government officers, and Government interference with their religious belief. Two months ago the Federal Government sent the 110th Battalion, in command of General Ranjel, to make the people pay the tax required of them and to accept the Government officers appointed to take charge, or to kill every one of them. This alternative was openly boasted of by officers in Chihuahua before the troops started for the town, and when the Tomocniens heard of it they decided to fight to the end, as they knew that even should they receive the soldiers peaceably they would be shot on the slightest provocation.

When the soldiers made their descent on the village, they were met and driven off with the loss of twenty-two officers and fourteen men killed and two officers and forty-five men taken prisoners. The prisoners were confined on top of an adobe church. General Ranjel was the only officer who escaped.

When the news of the affair reached the ears of President Daiz, he decided to annihilate the village. Soldiers left Chihuahua and formed a junction with others from Pinos Altos and Guerrero to the number of 1200. Then an attack was made on all sides. The Tomocniens, who only numbered thirty-eight, took refuge with their families in the church and awaited the attack, which took place at about ten o'clock in the morning. The attack was made on all sides, and lasted until dusk, when the soldiers gained an entrance to the church. Then a terrible hand-to-hand fight took plaee, and the soldiers completed the massacre. The report says that 368 of their number were killed and many wounded.

The village the next day presented a terrible view. The streets leading to the church were strewn with bodies and flowing with blood. Not a man of the Tomocniens was left except those who happened to be out in the mountains.

The Tomocniens were some time ago a rich people in cattle and farms, but the lack of rain and failure of crops had brought them to poverty and they were unable to endure the extortion of the Government. They were very hospitable and several weeks ago when several parties of Americans passed through from Guerrero to Chihuahua, they were treated kindly and well-cared for, though the Government officials objected to their going, they saying that the Tomocniens were brigands. The feeling against the Government is said to be very strong, and the affair is called a second Alamo, destined to bring liberty to the Mexican people.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE is a short French barley crop.

ITALY'S crops are above the average.

A DROUGHT is prevailing in Australia

POLITICAL harmony now exists in Brazil.

SCOTLAND is having bitter winter weather.

THE tea crop is unusually small this year.

COLD weather is causing suffering in England.

IN Southern Russia no water has fallen for three months.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND of Berlin's inhabitants live in cellars.

THE total indebtedness of the State of Arkansas is $4,909,43[illegible].

IN many sections a total failure of the honey crop is reported.

MAINE has 3310 abandoned farms, with a total area of 254,512 acres.

THE French troops have already killed 1500 Dahomeyans in Africa.

THE long dry season has resulted in the usual forest fires in South Jersey.

THE Sioux Indians in the Northwest are threatening another ghost dance.

RUSSIA has nearly a $100,000,000 deposited in the different European capitals.

FLORIDA is going to ship oranges to England direct by steamer from Fernandina.

KILLING frosts have visited some of the Southern States, and a cold area is passing along the entire cotton belt.

MEXICO and Denmark have declined to be represented in the naval parade next April to commemorate the opening of the World's Fair.

NEW YORK CITY is to introduce the kindergarten as a part of the public school system. The appropriation for the first year is $50,000.

FIFTEEN of the horses used in the Berlin-Vienna military ride are disabled for life, ten died on the road and others are severely crippled.

THE records of the Census Bureau show that there are now living 1,078,857 soldiers who acted with the Union Army during the Civil War.

THE M., K. & T. Railroad has divided $5000 among the families of the men killed in the war on the Dalton gang at Coffeyville, Kan.

THERE was quite a large increase in the crop acreage in Ireland this year. The various crops were grown on 4,884,784 acres of land, which is an increase over 1891 of 66,403 acres.

LIVES AND VESSELS LOST.

The Sea at Greenspond Plays Sad Havoc in Two Graveyards.

The bark Selina, owned by McKay & Dicks, of New York, forty-six days out from Philadelphia to Greenland, put in at St. John's, Newfoundland, short of water. She got to the mouth of the Omanata River, in Greenland, eight miles from her destination, four times, and each time was driven back by contrary winds.

Details arriving daily show that the gale raging was severe. The coast was devastated, and ten vessels are either lost or missing and twenty-two lives were lost.

At Greenspond the sea unearthed the bodies in two graveyards and they were broken to pieces on the Grand Banks. The Knight Templar of Gloucester, lost her sails, spars and anchors, and is leaking badly

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, Senator David B. Hill, Colonel Taliaferro, General Sickles and Amos J. Cummings addressed a ratification meeting of Democrats in Tammany Hall, New York City. Overflow meetings were held in the streets.

HUMMELSTOWN, Penn., has been almost destroyed by fire. Some fine residences, owned by Harrisburg people, were burned.

A. A. MCLEOD, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, has been elected to the presidency of the Boston and Maine.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, spoke to Brooklyn Democrats at the Academy of Music. The Buffalonians' Cleveland Club, of New York City, entertained ex-President Grover Cleveland at the Imperial Hotel. Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan and Mayor Bishop, of Buffalo, were among the speakers. The County Democracy district leaders of New York City withdrew their city and county ticket.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., had a big sugar barrel bonfire that lighted up all New York harbor and burned three-quarters of a block of buildings, which, with their contents, were worth $225,000.

STRIKERS at Homestead, Penn., continued their assaults upon non-unionists and one hundred armed deputies were ordered to the scene.

EX-PRESIDENT GROVER CLEVELAND, Carl Schurz, Oswald Ottendorfer, William Steinway and Dr. Joseph H. Sennert addressed a mass meeting of German-Americans in Cooper Union, New York City. Three overflow meetings were held outside the hall.

THE Police Board of New York City, on recommendation of Superintendent Byrnes, resolved to abolish the long police club, adopt a very short one in its place and use whistles for signals.

ARCHIE DILL, William Temple and John Barclay were killed by a runaway car which dashed into a crowd of passengers at the railway station, Huntington, Penn.

South and West.

THE Episcopal General Convention in Baltimore, Md., adjourned sine die; the Rev. Dr. W. R. Thomas was elected Missionary Bishop of Northern Michigan.

AT El Paso, Texas, the United States Grand Jury returned indictments against Collector of Customs Webster Flanagan and Special Deputy Collector W. Finn for assisting Chinese to enter the United States unlawfully.

AS a result of the quarrels between the National and local officers of the Chicago Fair, two sets of rules have been issued for the government of the Exposition.

LETTERS discovered on a drunken man revealed an alleged conspiracy to kill Jerry Simpson, the Alliance Representative in Congress from Kansas.

A GRAIN blockade and car famine exists on many Western roads. There are 10,000 loaded grain cars in Chicago and there is no place to unload them. Few shippers are inclined to pay the rail rate and the boats will not take grain at any price.

THE Wisconsin Apportionment bill, as adopted by the Democratic caucus, with a single exception, passed both Houses, all Democrats voting for it, except Senator Krueger and Assemblymen Neal Brown. The law gives the Democrats a majority of welve or fourteen on joint ballot.

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY, of Ohio, addressed an immense Republican meeting at Peru, Ind.

AN explosion of nitro-glycerine near Lima, Ohio, killed three men.

THE National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met in Denver, Col.

Washington.

PRESIDENT HARRISON received letters of condolence from Queen Victoria, Pope Leo, Ex-President Cleveland, Governor Flower and many other distinguished persons.

IT is announced that the present American Minister to Portugal, General George S. Batchelier, of Saratoga, will withdraw from the diplomatic service of the United States shortly after his return to Europe.

WHITELAW REID arrived at Washington from the West and went at once to the White House, where he spent an hour with the President.

THE annual report of the Adjutant-General of the Army shows that the average number of students over fifteen years of age attending the several universities and colleges having a chair of military tactics was 18,484, an increase of 2767 over the number reported last year.

THE new postal card with paid reply has been placed on sale by the Postoffice Department at all first class postoffices throughout the country.

Foreign.

THE Norwegian steamer Normand was lost in the China Sea in the typhoon which wrecked the Bokhara. Many lives were lost.

SNOW storms and ice prevail in some parts of Great Britain.

HARRY VANE MILBANK, the notorious duelist, died at the resort for consumptives, Devos, Switzerland. Milbank had carried three bullets in his body for the past six months and had been long laid up at Brussels before he went to Switzerland.

HERR LANGE, a master cooper at Bremen, Germany, becoming jealous of his sweetheart, began firing at her with a revolver. Two women who lived in the house attempted to protect their unfortunate companion, whereupon Lange shot them also. All three of the women were killed, and Lange committed suicide.

THE Hawaiian Cabinet has been ousted on a vote of want of confidence by the Legislature. The vote was thirty-one to fifteen.

THE French Chamber of Deputies rejected a motion to grant amnesty to the Carmaux rioters.

SIX persons have been drowned by the wreck of the schooner Annie in Lough Strangford, Ireland.

THE steamer Louvre was wrecked at Penmarch, Finisterre, and seventeen persons were drowned. A ferryboat capsized in the River Douro, Portugal, and eleven people were drowned.

THE Queen of Spain has expressed her gratification at the kindness of the American Congress in honoring her with an invitation to the Columbian Exposition and expressed her regret that the Constitution of Spain prohibited her from accepting, but said she should send a representative. It is probable that the Infanta Isabella, sister of the late King will attend.

WOMEN are lately joining the National Journeymen Tailors' Union of America in great numbers, and in several cities they have formed branches of their own in affiliation with the local unions instead of remaining members of the men's unions.

LATER NEWS.

TWENTY-FIVE stores and houses in the heart of Callery Junction, Penn., were burned. The loss was estimated at $50,000, with little insurance. About one hundred people were left homeless.

THE bank at Phœnix, N. Y., was entered by thieves and $2900 was taken from the safe.

JOSEPH LEIMER, well a known hatter, died of heart disease in Danbury, Conn., a few evenings ago. At the same hour his brother Charles, also a hatter, dropped dead in Newark, N. J. The latter's death was also caused by heart disease.

A NORTHWEST gale at Chicago, Ill., caused great havoc in lake shipping. Two lives were lost and boats worth over $1,000,000 were wrecked.

AT San Francisco, Cal., James R. Bartlett, one of the survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition, shot and killed his wife's neice, Lottie Carpenter, shot his wife in the shoulder, and then shot and killed himself. He was insane.

AN attempt to assassinate the State Auditor of North Carolina at a political meeting at Burnesville, led to a desperate battle with bowie knives and pistols, in which five men were killed and more than a dozen seriously wounded.

THE work of rebuilding the burned district of Milwaukee, Wis., was begun.

E. C. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Navigation, has just submitted advance copies of his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE steam chimney of the Wakefield, a river steamboat, blew off fifty miles south of Washington. Two men were killed outright; one was blown overboard and drowned, one was missing and three were injured.

THE President and the members of his private and official family who accompanied him to his wife's funeral at Indianapolis returned to the National capital at 5 o'clock next afternoon. They proceeded direct to the White House.

OLGA, Dowager Queen of Wurtemberg, is dead.

THERE is a serious revival of cholera at Baku, Russia.

HENRY B. RYDER, formerly United States Consul at Copenhagen, Denmark, has been convicted of theft, fraud and perjury, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at hard labor.

TWELVE bandits made a successful raid on a store in a Mexican town; the Government rurals attacked them, wounding three fatally and capturing three others.

SEVEN WERE KILLED.

Fatal Collision on the Reading Near Philadelphia.

The Shamokin express, on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, which is due in Philadelphia, Penn., at 9:30 p. m., ran into a train of empty coal cars, a short distance north of West Manayunk Tunnel, about eight miles north of that city, at a few minutes past 9 o'clock in the morning. Seven persons were killed outright, nineteen injured persons were taken to St. Timothy's Hospital at Roxborough and several others were treated at other places.

The Shamokin express left Pottsville, Penn., at 7 o'clock. At Phoenixville orders dated Reading were received to run on the northbound track from West Conshohocken to West Falls, a distance of only a few miles, regardless of all other trains, which was done. The train was composed of five cars, including a Pullman parlor car. The southbound track was blocked with freight cars, and to this fact is primarily due the catastrophe. Train No. 538 of empty coal cars started north from West Manayunk on the northern track shortly before 9 o'clock.

The two trains came together right on a curve at two minutes past 9 o'clock with a terrible crash. The express was comfortably filled with passengers. The engines literally ploughed their way through each other, and rolled over on their sides in one conglomerate mass of shattered machinery. The greatest force of the collision occurred between the smoking-car and the passenger coach next to it. The smoker telescoped its way into the other coach fully one-half its length, and how any one who was in either car escaped death is a mystery

The baggage car caught fire and was soon burned up. The next two cars kept the track, although they telescoped together and were almost completely demolished. Except for scratches and bruises, the passengers in the last two cars all escaped unhurt.

As the engines approached each other, the engineer, Billig, the conductor, Gerlacher, and the fireman, Gallagher, of the coal train, all jumped and escaped with injuries.

Conductor Hamilton at once collected a staff of helpers and soon had the dead and wounded out of the wreck. The injured were quickly taken away, and soon a row of seven dead bodies were laid out on the side of the road, battered and torn almost beyond the hope of recognition.

Word was sent immediately in several directions for medical aid, and in a short time a staff of physicians were on hand looking after the injured who could not be immediately removed in the ambulance. As soon as the wounded had all been attended to they were removed in ambulances; those who could go home or come to the city going to trains, and the others to adjacent hospitals. The dead were taken to the city police station at Manayunk.

HOFMANN A STOWAWAY.

The Piano Prodigy Turns Up on a Ship at Calcutta.

A story comes from Bombay, India, to the effect that the piano prodigy, Josef Hofmann, while visiting a relative at Cardiff, Wales, some time ago, disappeared, and the next known of him appeared as a stowaway on a vessel that had arrived at Calcutta. The boy's own statement, according to the Bombay story, is that while in Cardiff he took a sudden fancy to see the world and stowed himself on a ship bound for Calcutta. He says he was happy, and was kindly treated by everybody on the vessel. He visited several places in India, where he gave concerts to pay his expenses.

WRECK OF A STEAMSHIP.

The Roumania Driven Ashore and 113 People Drowned.

The Anchor line steamship Roumania, Captain Young, went ashore early in the morning at the mouth of the Arnoya, near Peniche, Portugal, and 113 of the 122 passengers on board were lost.

The Roumania left Liverpool four days before for Bombay, India. She carried fifty-five passengers, a crew of sixty-seven men and a full cargo of merchandise.

She experienced heavy weather. On the third day she ran into a furious storm; all her passengers were ordered below and were not allowed on deck.

The Roumania ran into a thick fog in about forty-two degrees north latitude. She proceeded at half speed, and it was supposed was well out from the coast. A violent storm came on after several hours in the fog.

When the storm struck her the Roumania was but a few miles from shore. The ship made little progress and the captain was unable to keep her bow to the wind. She went on the rocks almost without warning, for up to the last few minutes the ship's officers did not realize their peril.

Heavy seas broke over the ship's decks, and many of the passengers who ran on deck in a panic were swept overboard and drowned.

THE drought, water scarcity and mountain fires have contributed to the very general alarm which is felt throughout the Eastern section of Pennsylvania.

MISSOURI'S population, all races and both sexes, for 1890 was 2,679,184, of whom 1,385,238 are males and 1,293,946 females.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 30	@	$2 35
Medium, 1891, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Pea, 1891, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 50	@	2 60
Red kidney, poor to fair	1 75	@	2 40
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 05	@	2 10
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	—	@	1 75
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St. &Penn, extra	28	@	29
St. & Penn., firsts	23	@	27
Western, firsts	25	@	27
Western, seconds	22	@	24
Western, thirds	20	@	21
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	25	@	26
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	22	@	24
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	21
Welsh tubs, extras	25	@	—
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	@	24
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	21
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	21	@	23
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	17	@	19
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	16	@	16½
W. Factory, seconds	15½	@	—
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@	15
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	10⅝	@	—
Full cream, colored, fancy	10¼	@	10⅝
Full cream, good to prime	9¼	@	9¾
Part skims, choice	6½	@	7
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6½
Part skims, common	3	@	3½
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	24	@	25
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	23
Fresh, prime	23½	@	22
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Green sorts, per bbl	2 00	@	2 75
Sweet varieties, per bbl	—	@	—
Pears, Bartlett, per bush	2 00	@	4 00
Seckel, per bbl	5 00	@	7 00
Common cooking, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	14	@	20
Up river, Niagara, 5 lb.	11	@	18
Up river, Concord, 5 lb.	10	@	12
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	—	@	—
Poor to fair	—	@	—
Plums, up river, per crate	—	@	—
State, 10 lb basket	—	@	—
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	3 00	@	7 00
HOPS.			
State—1892, fair to choice	21	@	25
1891, prime	23	@	24
1891, common to good	18	@	22
Old odds	5	@	9
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	10½	@	11
Western, per lb	9½	@	10
Spring Chickens, local, lb	9½	@	10½
Southern per lb	9¼	@	—
Roosters, old, per lb	6	@	6½
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	—
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@	85
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37	@	1 62
Southern, per pair	—	@	—
Pigeons, per pair	30	@	40
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Young, per lb	12	@	15
Old mixed weights	12	@	14
Toms, fair to prime	—	@	—
Chickens—Phila., per lb	13	@	17
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	—
Western, per lb	9½	@	10½
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@	13
Eastern, per lb	16	@	17
Spring, L. I., per lb	17	@	18
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 25	@	2 50
Light, per doz	3 25	@	3 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—State, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@	6 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Eastern, red, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
State, per bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	1 00	@	—
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	—	@	—
Long Island, per 1000	—	@	—
Tomatoes, per crate	60	@	75
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	1 50	@	3 00
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl.	—	@	—
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
South Jersey, per bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 35
Patents	4 50	@	4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	77	@	78¼
Rye—State	58	@	60
Barley—Two-rowed State	60	@	65
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	—	@	50½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	39
Mixed Western	—	@	—
Hay—Good to Choice	60	@	75
Straw—Long Rye	50	@	65
Lard—City Steam	—	@	8.40c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	5½	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	50 00
Calves, City dressed	9	@	12
Sheep, per 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 75
Lambs, per lb	5	@	5¾
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	5 85	@	6 20
Dressed	6½	@	9

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

A DELUDED DOG.

The other morning a curly, brown spaniel was having lots of fun in front of Wah Lee's laundry. A sparrow had alighted upon the front gable of the laundry. The sun was shining brightly, so that the gable and the sparrow cast a sharp, well-defined shadow upon the ground near the middle of the street. The dog "caught on" to the shadow of the sparrow, and, sitting back in the sunshine, he watched eagerly and intently. Occasionly the bird would spread its wings, when the dog would jump at the shadow, and wonder why he did not catch it. Then he would sit back, shake his tail and repeat the operations when it turned around or flopped its wings on the perch. After a while the bird flew away, and as the shadow went skimming along the ground, the dog went after it at the top of his speed, till the shadow was lost in the greater shadow of a great hotel. The dog went back to the gable reflection to look for more birds, and kept a vigilant eye on the spot till the rolling of the earth had caused the gable to vanish. There is a moral in this: When you think you have got your eye upon something important, be sure it is not a shadow. —[Detroit Free Press.

A SUNFLOWER CONCERT.

Every little boy and girl—for that matter, big boys and girls, to—like to have some kind of a little demonstration for their birthdays, and in the home circle, if there is a clever big sister, with willing hands and a good temper, we can generally get up a delightful little surprise for the one who is about to celebrate his or her birthday. This little play, which is not difficult, and which involves very little expense to get up, is quite pretty enough, for even mother's birthday, and it is such a charming custom, which, I am afraid, is more observed by French and German children than by little Americans, that of having a surprise in the evening for papa or mamma's birthday. Of course the children of the family should all participate, for half of papa's pleasure will be in seeing you all there trying to amuse him. If there are not enough of you, you can invite in the young friends of the neighborhood, and then end the evening with sponge cake and lemonade, and a round of greeting for the one whose birthday it is. Here is the "Sunflower Concert" play which was very successfully carried out by a party of young people last summer at a mountain cottage.

Fasten a sheet to two tall posts placed at some distance from the wall, or it can be fastened to a wide doorway. Paint on the sheet as many green stalks with leaves on them as you desire flowers, At the top of each stalk either paint the yellow petals of a sunflower or cut them from yellow paper, which is easier and tidier, and paste to the sheet with mucilage. After the flower is completed cut a ring from the centre, leaving an open middle in each flower. Behind the sheet are as many little girls or boys as flowers, standing so that the faces peep forth from the hearts of the blossoms. In front of the sheet some real grass is scattered, a rake, watering pot and a few pots of plants and flowers, to give a garden-like effect. Two young girls (in broad, flower trimmed hats) stand in this garden and lead the little living sunflowers in song. This is a very taking and pretty entertainment, and the painting is so coarsely done that no one need hesitate to try it. Effect only is aimed at, and two hours will be sufficient to accomplish it.

A Plausible Excuse.

"Didn't you say six months ago that if Miss Meter wouldn't marry you, you would throw yourself into the deepest part of the sea? Now, Miss Meter married some one else three months ago and yet you haven't"—

"Oh, it's easy to talk, but let me tell you it is not such an easy matter to find the deepest part of the sea."

Paris University is the largest in the world, having 9215 students. Vienna University comes next with 6229 students, and Berlin University is third.

LUST AND LOVE.

We left the swart bank of the sluggish Nile,
Where fleets of traffic block its gaping mouth,
And over many a tedious inland mile
We journeyed toward the south.

At last we came beside a stony pile
That reared its head above the drifted sand,
Looking across the ages with a smile
I could not understand.

I gazed upon that sight a weary while,
A woman's head, with body of a beast,
And vainly tried the twain to reconcile,
Until the night had ceased.

We floated back by lotus lake and isle,
And watched the ibis take his noonday rest
Beside the scaly sluggard crocodile,
Our riddle still unguessed.

But lo, the storms of lust at times defile
My body couchant where the sandbeds drift;
And yet above the vicious and the vile
A skyward face I lift.

The lion's body of a bestial guile,
The human face that loves, believes and thinks,
Unlock the puzzle of the quaint old style
That built the symbol Sphinx.
—William Rice Sims in New York World.

THE RAMONET DUEL.

The manner of giving, says the poet, is of more importance than the gift. I think, however, that when the thing received is a blow on the face the distinction is not likely to be appreciated by the recipients. This was M. Ramonet's opinion—and he had had experience.

He was dining in a restaurant with his friends Peignot, Glousseux and Monpate, and the first named person had in the heat of argument struck him on the face. The proprietor of the restaurant, not wishing to have any disturbance, requested the party to adjourn to a small room up stairs for the purpose of settling the difficulty.

Glousseux opened the discussion, saying sternly, "It seems to me, gentlemen, that my friend Ramonet cannot be expected to take a blow without demanding satisfaction."

"Or he might bring a suit for damages," said Monpate more mildly.

"Yes, of course!" cried Ramonet and Peignot, both evidently preferring the last named measure.

"I shall speak of that later," said Glousseux—and a sigh of relief escaped the parties most concerned—"but we must first," he added, "ascertain whether M. Peignot is willing to apologize to my friend Ramonet."

"I should accept," said the injured man timidly, but Peignot, thinking he alluded to twenty-five francs damages, exclaimed "Never!"

"Very well," said Glousseux briskly. "That being the case we must now decide whether the assault constituted a slap or a blow, as there is a great difference between the two."

Peignot thought the difference might consist of a hundred francs in the way of damages, so he hastened to declare that it was merely a slap, while Ramonet remarked, "All I know about it is that I saw stars."

"It is the law in affairs of honor," said Glousseux, "that a slap calls for a personal meeting, while a blow is merely the act of a boor and may be referred to the police for penalty."

Ramonet and Peignot on hearing this exclaimed simultaneously that it was a blow, but Glousseux begged them not to speak hastily and then added:

"A blow with the fist produces a dull, solid thud, whereas a slap is sharp and resounding. Now I will leave it to Monpate to say whether it sounded like pouf or like clack!"

The gentleman appealed to replied that truth compelled him to say that he had heard clack!

"Besides that," said Glousseux triumphantly, "it is evident from the red mark on my friend's left cheek that it was a slap he received. We have now, gentlemen, nothing more to do but to arrange the details of the meeting. Monpate, you and I are willing to act as seconds, are we not?"

Here Ramonet, evidently enlightened by the stars he had seen, opened his lips to suggest a compromise, but Monpate interrupted him.

"Will you take us, or do you prefer to seek others? No? Very well, we accept the honor you offer us."

"And a grave responsibility it is," added Glousseux; "the lives of two fellow creatures are concerned."

The seconds conversed in whispers for a few minutes, and then Glousseux remarked:

"Ramonet, you have the choice of arms, and I counsel you to select swords."

"At how many paces?" gasped Peignot.

"There is no question of paces," explained Monpate. "That is only when pistols are used. The sword is infinitely preferable, for it seldom kills, but always wounds."

"And in neither case renders the combatants ridiculous," added Glousseux. "I shall attend to the weapons, and Monpate will engage the surgeon."

"The surgeon!" repeated Ramonet uneasily.

"Certain! but you need not worry about anyt— g—leave it all to us. You have nothing to do but to go to the appointed place at the appointed hour. Now, my friend, hold up your head and walk proudly through that crowd of journalists down stairs, and let those who witnessed the insult you received also see that you have exacted satisfaction as becomes a gentleman"——

"Could we not go out by the side door?" asked Ramonet gloomily.

"Yes. I know the way. Follow me," said Peignot, and they escaped without returning to the dining room.

The next morning at precisely half past 10 a carriage stopped at a short distance from the spot agreed upon, and the seconds alighted, followed by the physician; Glousseux carried the swords under his cloak.

After a short walk they reached the spot, and Dr. Rousselle, a jolly, round faced person, said cheerily:

"At the watchman's cottage there is a well stocked barnyard and an excellent fishpond. I have been there before. While we wait I will go and order dinner. Do you like duck?"

"Very much," said Glousseux, "but suppose they arrive while you are gone."

"The ducks?"

"No, our principals."

"They can begin without me. Do you prefer them roasted or fricasseed? How would eels go with onions? Do you like eels?"

"I adore them," said Monpate; "but you can hardly get back in time, and you will certainly be needed."

"Do you apprehend serious consequences?" asked the doctor in surprise. "Are the combatants very fiery?"

"Hardly that," replied Glousseux slowly, "but my principal is a man of honor"——

"And mine is full of pluck," added Monpate.

"Very well! Fish, eels a la matelotte, roast duck," said the doctor. "I shall not be gone long," and he hurried away.

The hour fixed for the arrival of the principals approached.

"Your watch is fast," said Glousseux, and after waiting a little he announced, "In five minutes they will be here," but they were not.

Glousseux paced up and down impatiently and Monpate smoked a cigar in sullen silence. Ten minutes passed, fifteen, twenty-five, and yet the combatants did not come. Glousseux looked at his watch, held it up to Monpate and said in a slightly ironical tone:

"Your man has not arrived!"

"Nor yours," retorted the other.

"He has been detained, that is all. Be quite sure he will explain satisfactorily."

"So will mine."

"It is hardly probable that both should meet with a delay," muttered Glousseaux.

"Very true, but why not M. Peignot?"

"And why not M. Ramonet?"

"How do I know that he intended to come at all?"

"Sir? I can answer for my friend's honor."

"But not for his courage! Very likely he is now seated in his armchair at home."

"And where is your friend, may I ask?"

"Your tone is insulting, sir, and I do not brook insults any more than my client does."

"If you are not more ready to resent them than he is"——

"M. Monpate, it is enough. I demand satisfaction."

"Certainly, you shall have it—whenever you wish."

"I wish it now!"

The next instant they had thrown off their coats, seized the swords and begun to fight. Just then Ramonet and Peignot appeared on the scene. They were walking arm in arm and conversing cheerfully, and when they caught sight of the combatants they exclaimed in surprise: "Stop! Stop!"

At the same moment Dr. Rousselle arrived, breathless but radiant. "It will be delicious," he began, and then added in dismay; "so they have begun it without waiting for me!"

"Stop them!" cried Ramonet and Peignot, and the combatants, hearing them, left off brandishing the swords.

"Ah, here is the man you suspected of cowardice," cried Glousseux, and Ramonet exclaimed, "Absurd," with an air of great dignity.

"Here is he whose honor you assailed," said Monpate.

"He was speaking in jest," observed Peignot calmly.

The two seconds looked at each other for a minute and burst into a peal of laughter.

"What is the use of our fighting with each other in defence of these two cowards?" cried Glousseux.

"Permit me"— began Peignot, but Monpate interrupted him with:

"I will permit you to do nothing except pay for the dinner."

"The ducks are roasting, and the matelotte is excellent," said the doctor. "Come, let us go, or everything will be spoiled. Everybody's honor is vindicated, I am sure."

"Ernest, are you satisfied?" asked Ramonet.

"Perfectly so, Alfred," was Peignot's reply.

Then the whole party shook hands and went off in high spirits.—Translated from the French of Jules Moinaux by Isabel Smithson for Romance.

Tired of His Talk.

At a recent trial in Scotland a certain lady got into the witness box to be examined, when the following conversation took place between her and the opposing counsel:

Counsel—How old are you?

Miss Jane—Oh, weel, sir, I am an unmarried woman, and dinna think it right to answer that question.

The Judge—Oh, yes, answer the gentleman. How old are you?

Miss Jane—Weel-a-weel, I am fifty.

Counsel—Are you n[illegible]

Miss Jane—Weel, I [illegible]

The inquisitive lawyer still further asked if she had any hopes of getting married, to which Miss Jane replied:

"Weel, sir, I winna tell a lee; I hinna lost hope yet," scornfully adding, "but I widna marry you, for I am sick and tired o' your palaver already."—London Tit-Bits.

Eecric Bitters.

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SUBSCRIBE FOR ◁THE ITEM

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Rebecca Hughes, ate of Mapleton Depot, Pa, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. W. SWOPE,
Sept. 29-'92. Executor.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so wils change this notice to one forbidding trespassing on the land. REX & DULL.
Aug.31-tf.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taing away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8 .10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc.. 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m, every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m.. Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg. 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8 10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, . A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6.
p. m.	a, m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	13 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6:35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

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